

CURSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for
The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home-News and Events Transpired
Since our Last Issue—Other Matters
Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Twelve white men indicted in the
Federal Court at Jackson, Miss., for
conspiracy or whitecapping, the offense
alleged being that they were running
negro United States homesteaders off
their land, have recently been placed
under arrest, and in default of bail of
\$1,000 each, the men were placed in jail.
They are all white and come from
Franklin county, where a reign of law-
lessness has been in progress at inter-
vals for several years.

The Federal Grand Jury returned 18
indictments, altogether, against parties
for alleged unlawful interference with
United States homesteaders.

Dr. Watanabe, the Japanese mining
expert, estimates that the one-fourth of
the new Ingate gold fields he examined
will yield \$500,000,000. The other three-
fourths is being explored by the Japa-
nese Government.

It was the 22d of February, and Adam
was clearly angry. "If George Wash-
ington had only come around our or-
chard with his hatchet," he muttered,
"this blamed business would never have
happened." With a vicious kick at his
pet ichthyosaurus he strode out of the
room.—Judge.

A female child with two heads, born
in East Somerville, Mass., twelve weeks
ago, is attracting much interest among
the medical fraternity about Boston. It
is unprecedented in the annals of medi-
cal science. The child has two separate
necks, each supporting a head, one fac-
ing to the front and the other to the
rear. The latter head is not well for-
mated. Its features are irregular and im-
perfect, there being no eyes.

A man in Columbus, Ohio, tames rats
in a very simple way. When he has
one trapped he never permits it to drink
unless from a spoon. Thus the animal
soon learns to recognize the hand which
supplies the necessary liquid.

If the paupers in Great Britain were
arranged in a procession, four abreast,
it is computed that the procession would
be nearly ten miles in length.

By common consent the new battle-
ship New Jersey will be assigned to the
Mosquito Fleet.

In the will of the late Mrs. James
Schuler, of Intervale, N. H., filed for
probate at Ossipee, N. H., Atlanta (Ga.)
University receives a bequest of \$1,000.

A thoroughly up-to-date club for ser-
vant girls has been opened in Boston,
in the heart of the aristocratic Back
Bay district, to promote mutual respect
among employers and employees, and
to maintain the rights of the "hired girl."

By a union, already agreed on, be-
tween Hahnemann Medical College and
Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, the
world's largest homeopathic school.

The original 1858 cable weighed nine-
ty-three pounds per mile and had a con-
ductor of seven copper wires of twenty-
two-and-a-half gauge; price of deep-sea
wire per mile, \$200; price of spun
yarn and iron wire per mile, \$265; cost
of outside coating of tar and gutta-per-
cha, \$25 per mile; total cost per mile,
\$485. At \$485 per mile the total cost of
the 2,500 miles of deep-sea wire was
\$1,212,500. To this add twenty-five miles
of "shore-end" wire, costing \$1,450 per
mile, and we find that the first ocean
cable, exclusive of instruments, cost \$1,
250,000.

It is now stated that the failure of
the Chicago strike the past summer was
due to the fact that a sufficient number
of colored men filled the places of the
strikers to allow the various plants to
operate without serious loss. That this
would ultimately come to pass has long
been foreseen. Prosecution against the
colored man by organized labor will
leave an available supply to draw on in
time of strikes. Just a little of the
Golden Rule will remove this element.

—The Freeman.
A Huntsville, Ala., dispatch says:
"Andrew Carnegie has given another
\$20,000 to the Agricultural and Mechan-
ical College for Negroes for the use of
the library now being constructed there.
Mr. Carnegie recently gave \$10,000 to
this cause."

According to advices from Moscow,
the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Rus-
sia, has conferred a gold cross upon
Robert Joseph Morgan, the American
negro bishop, who has been visiting at
Moscow.

A prominent senator, who claims to
be rather more cultivated than some of
his colleagues, prides himself on his
knowledge of Italian. During a recent
visit to New York he patronized a
street bootblacking stand, and as he got
into the seat directed the bootblack in
his best Italian to make haste, as he
was trying to catch a train.

Atlanta, Ga., is to have a new rail-
way station. It is to be real new, for
there is contemplated a separate en-
trance for negroes that is to be ap-
proached from one of the back streets.
Will there never be any let up in this
senseless attempt to humiliate the ne-
gro? Will justice and fair play even
characterize the treatment of the negro?

According to the Birmingham Age-
Herald, more whites are brought into
police court in Birmingham than ne-
groes. Of the forty-six cases recently
tried, thirty-six were white men.

The Lutheran Synodical Board of St.
Louis has purchased a site of fifteen
acres of land in Greensboro, N. C., for
the establishment of a negro school for
boys. Between \$50,000 and \$60,000 will
be spent in the erection of the plant.
The school will be opened in the fall
with accommodations for 300 boys.

The register of the Naval Academy of
Annapolis, Md., shows 823 midshipmen
enrolled, the largest number in the his-
tory of the institution.

JUVENILE DIPLOMACY.

First Boy—It's six o'clock. Let's go
home.

Second Boy—No. If we go home
now we'll get licked for stayin' out so
late. If we stay till eight o'clock we'll
git hugged an' kissed fer not being
drowned.—Tit-Bits.

Last Friday the Grand Master, J. T.
Layton, and a large number of brothers
conferred the third degree upon the
members of the new lodge recently made
after which the craft called from labor
to refreshment, etc.

The members of Equity Lodge, No.
1344, G. U. O. of O. F. of Philadelphia,
gave a banquet, January 10, in honor
of the newly-elected subcommittee of
management. There was a large at-
tendance.

SCOTT REMEDY CO.

AGENTS WANTED, both sexes, to
sell our Scott's Magic Hair Straightener
and Grower, and Scott's Face Bleach
and Beautifier. Beats anything of their
kind. Sells for 30 cents each. Every
woman and man will buy when shown a
package. Over 100 per cent. profit for
agents. You can easily make clear \$5.00
a day.

We also furnish and beautify your
homes without any cost to you. Write
today for particulars.

Address
SCOTT REMEDY CO.,
Box 570, Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL COLORED PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BENEFI- CIAL UNION.

(Chartered March 17, 1904.)

A deliberative, representative, vol-
untary protective benevolent associa-
tion, in which each and every mem-
ber has one vote in making rules and
electing officers, and each enjoys an
equal share of all benefits. Prompt
medical attention for sick members;
death benefits larger than necessary
burial expenses; assistance and coun-
sel to members in distress, especially
when oppressed in the usual way. To
see that each has a fair show in
courts, whatever the charge. To own
and control sources of supply in order
to enable all members to purchase the
necessaries at reductions from trust
prices, the only possible remedy
against trusts. The stores, markets,
shops, wood and coal and lumber
yards, farms, dairies and lands to be
owned and managed by the Union and
its members. The Union aims to take
control of any business, profession or
agency that supplies negro needs, in
order that negroes may control their
own earnings, spendings and busi-
ness, and in order to employ our own
unemployed. The Union organizes all
classes and the masses, pledged and
shown to be the best interests of all—
in fact the negro's salvation—to pa-
tronize and work for mutual inter-
ests. Colored papers please copy.
Membership dues, 5, 10, 15 and 20
cents weekly. The Union will buy
land to be divided into suitable lots to
be sold to members at cost.

Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law,
president; Rev. William H. Johnson
and John B. Dillard, vice presidents;
Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and
treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, finan-
cial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer,
director of pharmacy; Robert Robin-
son and Harry Davis, deputies.

Main Office: 1128 G street north-
east, Washington, D. C.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS

To the Senate and House of Represent-
atives:

I see that the honorable Commis-
sioners of the District of Columbia have
recommended the passage of a bill es-
tablishing a whipping post in the Dis-
trict of Columbia, the Capital of this
great nation. I also see that they have
also recommended a bill creating an
Examining Board of Master Builders.
Gentlemen of the Senate, while I have
the most profound respect for the Com-
missioners of the District of Columbia,
do you know that both measures are
injurious to the Capital of this great
country? The whipping post belongs
to the barbarous age. It is ancient in its
character and notorious in the highest
degree. Do you know, gentlemen, of
the Senate and House of Representa-
tives, that the Congress of the United
States and many Legislatures in this
country are more in need of a whip-
ping post than the people of Washing-
ton? The drunkard is not as danger-
ous as the crimes that are being per-
petrated in the South against a certain
class of your citizens. Why not rem-
edy the evils that now exist in this
country that are more injurious? You
are also requested to adopt a law cre-
ating an Examining Board of Master
Builders. Now, gentlemen, this bill, if

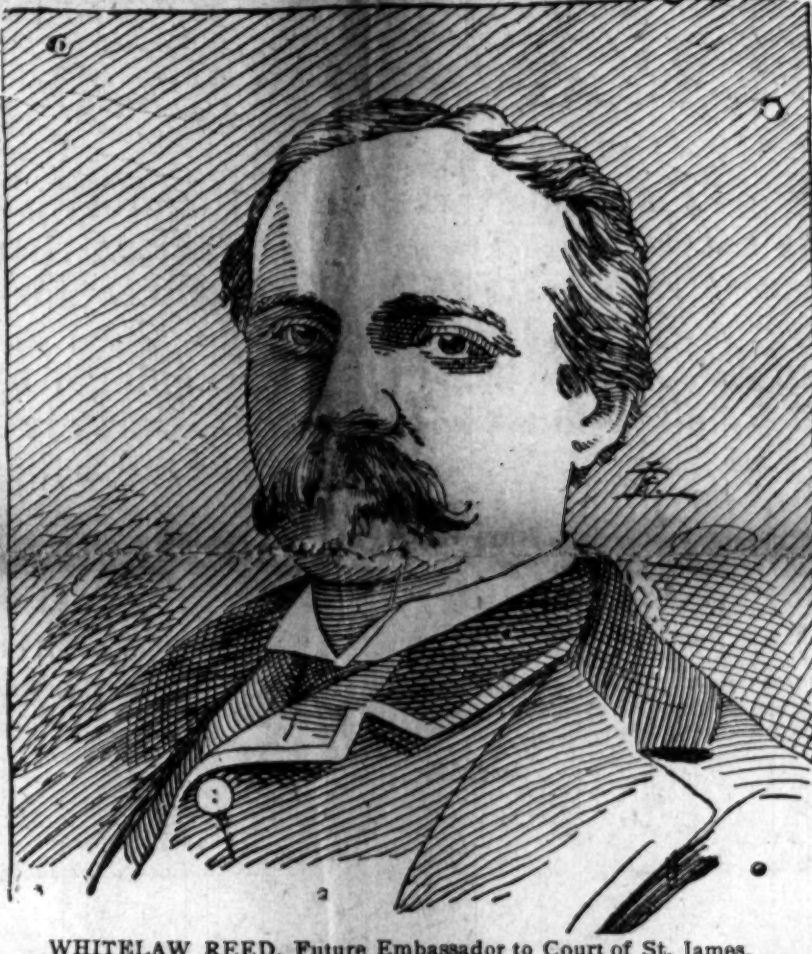
NOT EXACTLY.

"This is an age in which the lifer
and not the leaner triumphs. The doer
of the word secures results while the
mere hearer is only in the way. The
man who works builds up; the whiner
retards the progress of the industrious.
Our sometimes stubborn contemporary,
the Washington Bee, has come to realize
the truth of this philosophy. In an un-
guarded burst of frankness last week
Brother Chase declared:

"If the colored man would forget
the brutalities of the past and endeavor
to build himself up on an economic ba-
sis, his citizenship would not be a ques-
tion of conjecture, but a fact."

"If the Bee isn't exceedingly careful
it will find itself on the front seat of
Booker Washington's band wagon, for
in the paragraph just quoted the vet-
eran journalist of the nation's Capital
unwillingly endorses what everybody
knows is the cardinal principle of the
Tuskegee system. Now that Brother
Chase and Dr. Washington can stand in
amity upon the same platform we are
ready for the millennium."—R.W. Thomp-
son, in the Indianapolis Freeman.

Chicago's new swing bridge across
the Chicago River has a movable part
275 feet long, each leaf of which weighs
2,000,000 pounds.



WHITELAW REED, Future Ambassador to Court of St. James.

it becomes a law, will cause hundreds
of worthy men to be thrown out of a
job. The old builders will be beings of
the past. Have you carefully looked
into this bill? Is this not class legisla-
tion? Even since the foundation of
this Government hundreds of houses
have been constructed by the old build-
ers. Now you propose by this new
measure to do away with the old build-
ers by appointing an Examining Board
of Master Builders, to which all appli-
cations for license must be made before
anything can be done to a structure.
The whipping post is a pet scheme to
deter the white wife-beaters by whip-
ping the negroes. The moment a white
man is thrashed the law will go out
of existence. I well remember when
the Edmunds law went into effect hun-
dreds of negroes in the alleys were
convicted and sent to the penitentiary,
but the moment the officers commenced
to peep through the keyhole of white
citizens and a number of arrests were
made, a howl went up and the news-
papers began to declare the arrests an
outrage, the Edmunds law or the ar-
rests under this law began to decrease.
Today we see a very few arrests made.
So it will be with the whipping post.
The negroes will catch it to deter the
white people. Now, gentlemen of the
Senate and the House of Representa-
tives, carefully consider both of these
bills before you pass them. There are
hundreds of acts that should be looked
into more important than these.

THE EDITOR.

Dr. Richard B. Jackson will read a
paper before the Odd Fellows Lyceum
Sunday evening, January 15, at 3.30
o'clock. Subject: "Value of Experi-
ence." Miss E. Edna Grey will render
one of her favorite instrumental solos.

THE Bee last week omitted the pres-
ent of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lyons to
Miss Lucinda Seaton Chase. It was a
silver Mayonnaise ladle.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Jr., as was re-
ported last week, is not able to be out
yet. He is improving, however, and it
is hoped that he will be well and strong
very soon.

TIME HAS BEEN EXTENDED

To get the Farm and Fireside Free
with a Subscription to THE BEE.
The contract which renders it pos-
sible for us to give the Farm and
Fireside free with each cash subscrip-
tion to THE BEE expires by limitation
on the thirty-first of October. It is
"Now or Never." You had better
borrow the two dollars with which to
make home happy with these two
interesting papers than to let this
chance go by. It's the best invest-
ment you can secure with money. Try
it and you will reap heavy weekly
dividends.

Farm and Fireside is issued twice a
month, twenty-four numbers a year,
and has from twenty to thirty-two
large pages, each issue; it is profusely
illustrated with half-tones. It is
the best farm and home journal in
America. Thousands of dollars are
expended annually for expert advice
for the farmer, dairyman, stock-raiser,
poultryman, fruit-grower, and gar-
dener. It has departments for the
good housewife, fashion pages, pat-
terns, good stories, puzzles; it fur-
nishes a lawyer and a doctor, wit
and humor columns, and a young peo-
ple's department. Examine the sam-
ple copy that has been sent to you.

OUR PROPOSITION.

Every new cash subscriber to THE
Bee will be given a subscription to
Farm and Fireside one year free.

Every old subscriber who pays his
subscription to THE BEE to October
1, 1904, and one year in advance, will
be given a year's subscription to this
valuable farm paper.

Accept this offer today, before you
neglect it.

This is an opportunity to secure
Farm and Fireside one year free by
merely paying your subscription in
advance. You can learn the date on
which your subscription expires by
examining the figures following your
name on the address label of THE
Bee. If you are already paid ahead,
send \$1.00, and your time will be ad-
vanced another year.

Address THE WASHINGTON BEE.

IN THE FEDERAL COURT. Two Felony Indictments—The Contempt Proceedings.

So far as learned from the officers
of the United States Court, two felony
indictment have been returned. One of
these was against Charles Duran, charged
with uttering enlarged bank notes, as
previously stated. Duran was arraigned
yesterday and pleaded not guilty, and
the case set for trial Friday morning.
Another indictment was found in blank,
as the officers state, but it is under-
stood to apply to one Cox, who some
months ago passed a raised money or-
der on a Vicksburg business man. Cox
was arrested in Birmingham and held
for identification, and is still under ar-
rest.

W. E. Mollison, colored lawyer, was
arraigned on a charge of forgery in con-
nection with a pension certificate, and
pleaded not guilty, the indictment hav-
ing been found by a previous Grand
Jury. His counsel, Hon. W. K. McLau-
rin, asked a continuance to a later day
in the term, on the ground of his own
physical condition, which he stated was
rather shaky. This request was grant-
ed by the court.—From the Vicksburg
(Miss) Herald.

THE BEE WILL BE THANKFUL TO SEE

A negro sergeant on the police force.
A negro precinct detective appointed.
Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback re-
membered.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard sent to San Do-
mingo.

H. P. Cheatham collector at Wil-
mington, N. C.

George H. White fourth auditor.
L. H. Livingston promoted to his old
place.

Commissioner Davenport promoted.
Elmer Dover third assistant postmas-
ter general.

President Roosevelt go North instead
of going South.

James M. Trotter appointed to a po-
sition commensurate with his ability.
L. M. Hershaw sent abroad.

Register J. W. Lyons reappointed.
J. C. Dancy remain where he is.

A big inauguration of President
Roosevelt.

T. Thomas Fortune sent to Haiti.
District men appointed to District of-
fices.

Sterling M. Brown appointed chaplain
in the army.

Prof. J. M. Gregory return to Wash-
ington.

Commissioner West reappointed.
Justice Pritchard appointed to the
United States Supreme Court.

Arthur Simmons publish his book.
"Jim Crow" cars abolished in the va-
rious States.

Surfrage in the District of Columbia.
George F. T. Cook reappointed su-
perintendent of the colored schools.

Dr. Bruce Evens establish an indus-
trial school in the Philippines.

Every negro hold to what he now
has and more appointed.

A few colored clerks in the Register
of Wills office.

Rev. Simon P. Drew build a large
church.

Everybody read THE BEE.
Old subscribers pay up.

The Monacan Club give a big ball.
The Native Washingtonians succeed.

The Citizens Committee announce the
place of the ball.

TAKE A DIVE.

Professor Council sounded the right
note at Memphis recently when he said
that the days of the "Jim Crow darkey"
the "coon" song and the "Coke-walker"
were over. What the race is striving
for is a higher degree of intelligence
and a more dignified and nobler man-
hood against the blatant guffaws of ig-
noramus who have an idea that noth-
ing pleases the white man like mon-
keyshine and facial grimaces. Nothing
could be wider of the mark; the aver-
age white man would like to see more
of the serious side of the negro and
less mirth—less of the "ivory."—Wis-
consin Advocate.

BUY A HOME AT ONCE.

LARGE AND CONVENIENT LOTS
OF LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A rare chance for white
or colored people of moderate means
or small wages to build homes near the
end of the new highway and railroad
bridges now being rapidly constructed
across the Potomac, between Washing-
ton and the Agricultural Farms at Ar-
lington. This beautiful subdivision of
land is called "East Arlington," and is
surveyed off and boundaries set with
wide avenues, streets and alleys. Lots
are 100 feet long by 25 feet wide.
Terms only \$5 down, balance \$1 per
week, without interest. Price of lots
from \$150 to \$250 per lot. Ten per cent
off for cash, and perfect title guaran-
teed.

These lots are only 25 minutes' walk
or 8 minutes ride from the Government
Departments or business center of
Washington. The land is slightly inclin-
ed towards Washington, is well drain-
ed and rich. When the first payment of
\$5 is made the purchaser can take pos-
session of the ground, build a home or
plant fruit or shade trees or cultivate it.
Money can be borrowed with which to
build. One lot will produce from \$25
to \$50 worth of potatoes or other vege-
tables a year.

Also a large three-story brick build-
ing, and half-acre, for sale on easy
terms.

Parties will be shown the subdivision
at any time. Write or call for plat and
further particulars of

JAMES E. CLEMENTS,
1406 G St., N. W.
Phone, Main 1080.

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from \$150 to \$250 per lot. Ten per cent
off for cash, and perfect title guaran-
teed.

These lots are only 25 minutes' walk
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further particulars of

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Indians Now

Many Teachers at All Other Tribes.

Muskogee, I. T.—There are to-day
twice as many school-teachers of
Cherokee blood who are teaching
schools as there are teachers of all the
remaining 65 Indian tribes in the
United States. This remarkable fact
was found in a comparison of the last
report of the commissioner of Indian
affairs and the reports of the super-
visor of schools for the Cherokee na-
tion.

It is a great showing for the Chero-
kees, and shows what can be done in a
few years along educational lines,
when there is a definite object in view.
Five years ago the Cherokee school
authorities and the government offi-
cials began training the Cherokee
youths as teachers. The courses in the
Cherokee national schools were ad-
justed to that end. The students were
impressed with the idea that school
teaching is an honorable profession.
They were not graduates from the
seminaries until they were fully
equipped for teaching. They were ap-
pointed to places as soon as they had
finished their courses in the Cherokee
schools, and they take to teaching
readily.

There are now 175 Cherokee teachers
employed in Indian territory. The
Cherokee nation has 243 schools.

GOLD IN MISSOURI STREAM

Oregon Placer Miner Discovers Quan-
tities of the Precious Mineral
in Perry Fork Creek.

St. Louis, Mo.—Specimens of grain
gold have been placed in the hands of
the secretary of the recent United States
geological exhibit at the fair, and also
sent to the professor of geology at the
University of Missouri, by G. D. Elgin, a
placer miner of Oregon, who says he
found the metal in Missouri.

Elgin made this discovery last October
in the Perry Fork creek, which divides
Howard and Boone counties, near
Columbia, while on a visit to his brother-
law, R. B. Alexandria. Alexandria
owns the farm through which the stream
runs at this particular point.

Each pan of rock and gravel taken
from the stream, according to Elgin's
story, reveals two or three colors of
gold, and these colors are absolutely
pure, not being formed with any other
mineral. He states that in all of his ex-
periences in this business he has never
seen any purer gold, although the quan-
tity in which this is to be found has
not been determined.

The officers of the University of Mis-
souri have promised to examine this lo-
cality at the first opportunity to try to
determine how much gold is really
there.

The stream from which the gold was
taken passes over a bed of flat rock.

Chess by 'Phone' Latest.

Playing chess by telephone is a new
novelty which has been inaugurated by
two clubs, one of Des Moines and the
other of Grundy Center, Ia. A direct
line will be given the two clubs with
phones and megaphone attachments
running into each clubroom when the
play commences. There will be eight
players on a side. Games have been
played by telegraph, but this requires
some time. It is expected by the use
of the telephone to play a complete game
at a sitting of an evening.

A Hard-Working Bishop.

Bishop Mallalieu, who has just passed
his seventy-sixth birthday, is one of the
hardest workers among churchmen.
Aside from his duties as bishop, he is
writing a book, "Moses, the Man of
God," is at work on a long article on
Daniel's "Divine Comedy," in which the
religious attitude of that author will be
compared with that of Milton and
Shakespeare, and is preparing three vol-
umes of translations of the sermons of
the well-known French Protestant, Ber-
sier.

Unable to Stand It.

The reformer who says a girl's parents
should stay in the room while she is
being courted has evidently never over-
heard a case of spooning.

TO BUILD A NEW NAVY.

American Undertakes Big Shipbuilding Contract for Russian Empire.

New York.—Mr. Lewis Nixon, of New York, will leave for Sevastopol about February 1 to undertake the gigantic task of creating for Russia a navy so powerful that when it takes the seas there is no doubt that it will be felt at St. Petersburg as to its ability to wrest the power of the sea away from the Japanese and eventually crush the Mikado.

It will be recalled that Mr. Nixon made a trip to St. Petersburg last summer, returning about July, and at that time it was reported that he was to build four torpedo boat destroyers for Russia. It is said here that he has constructed many more torpedo boats and destroyers



LEWIS NIXON.
He Has Undertaken to Build a New Navy for Russia.

than that, and in proof it is said that the contract that he brought home with him called for 90 of these small craft, says the Herald, of this city. This contract has been filled, and the mosquito fleet is ready for the czar. The boats are all either on their way or have been delivered at various Russian ports.

But Russia was not willing to stop there, or to rely entirely on the Baltic fleet, which she is now sending in two squadrons, to become a new Pacific squadron. She realized that the Japanese were splendid fighters on sea as well as on land, and she decided to have other squadrons to follow those now en route, in case these should fail.

To meet this emergency it is decided to build on the Black sea a fleet which should be able to cope with any force the Japanese could muster. Accordingly arrangements have been made for the construction, under the personal supervision of Lewis Nixon, in home Russian waters, of 100 fighting ships, ranging from torpedo boat destroyers and cruisers of all classes up to the heavily armored battleships.

This work must be done within two years, and it is to be assumed that Russia does not expect to see the war end until after the lapse of that time. To accomplish this in the given time the great ship building plant of Russia, at Sevastopol, has been greatly augmented and improved. It is now considered the third largest ship yard in the world. Much in the way of making ready has already been done. The enormous plant on the Black sea will be under the charge of Mr. Nixon, and he will take with him to fill the great order 7,000 skilled American artisans. These workmen will be transported half way around the world to fill the largest order for warships ever given.

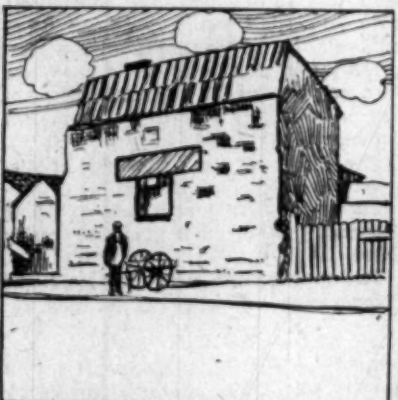
How the new Russian navy will get out of the Black sea, through the Dardanelles without complications with Turkey and Europe is a matter which at this time does not enter into the problem.

AMERICA'S OLDEST BUILDING

It Was Erected Shortly After the First Landing of the Spaniards in Florida.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The oldest house in America is in this city. This building, by comparison with the winter resort hotels in this town, is not a pretentious structure, but when it was built it was undoubtedly one of the principal structures of the town.

It is built of coquina rock, a mixture of sand and shell, which is the same



OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.
Built by the Spaniards in the Sixteenth Century.

material used in the building of the Ponce de Leon hotel and the Alcazar. It is not known in what year this building was put up, but it was shortly after the landing of the Spaniards, which was on the 8th of September, 1565.

The building is in a fairly good state of preservation. The interior is beautifully finished in highly polished wood. It was occupied by the Spanish officials during the time Florida was a Spanish colony, and was later the home of the attorney general during the English possession. It is not now inhabited.

New Patent Law.

At present patents are granted in Great Britain at the inventor's risk, but a new act provides for a search of the patent office for 50 years back to see whether the applicant for a patent has been forestalled in his ideas. This will make British patents worth a good deal more than they have been.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS WANTED

At the Great Union Revival Services at Cadet Armory, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity. Conducted by the famous pulpit orator and evangelist, Rev. S. P. Drew, D. D. Rev. Drew is considered one of the leading Baptist Evangelists of the United States. Rev. Drew's wonderful revival work in New York, 1898-1899, two hundred persons converted. North Carolina, 1901, three hundred converted. Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred converted. Washington, D. C., 1902, eight weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their names to join the church.

Notice.—Churches desiring to engage Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms: The church pays expenses, such as



board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New York City, and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansens Place Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

STEAM RAILWAY STATISTICS

Over 200,000 Miles of Tracks in the United States at Beginning of 1904—Increase During Year.

The total steam railway mileage of the United States at the end of 1903 was 207,604 miles, an increase of 4,595 miles during the year, according to Poor's Manual, recently issued. In the southwestern states 1,804 miles were built, 683 miles in the northwestern states, 605 miles in the Gulf and Mississippi valley states, 562 miles in the Pacific coast states, 486 miles in the central northern states, 348 miles in the middle states, and only 12 miles in New England.

The total assets of the railroads are given as \$14,862,111,544, and the liabilities \$14,239,529,959. The total earnings were \$1,908,857,826 in 1903, and \$1,720,814,200 in 1902. The operating expenses and taxes in 1903 were \$1,316,349,314, and in 1902 were \$1,160,788,623. Net earnings in 1903 were \$592,508,512 and in 1902 were \$560,026,277. The interest paid on bonds in 1903 was \$239,426,707, and in 1902 was \$222,614,909. In 1903 the stock dividends amounted to \$164,549,147, and in 1902 to \$151,019,537. The surplus of all roads in 1903 was \$121,880,088, and in 1902 it was \$109,166,434. The number of tons of freight transported in 1903 was 1,306,628,858, and in 1902 was 1,192,136,510. In 1903 the railroads carried 696,949,925 passengers, and in 1902 the number was 655,130,236.

IMPOSES NOVEL SENTENCE.

New Jersey Judge Orders Professional Woman Beggar to Pay Fine of Ten Cents Daily for Two Years.

Judge Algeron T. Sweeney, in the criminal court at Newark, N. J., the other day, imposed upon Mrs. Beula McCarton, convicted before him of professional begging, a sentence that is said to have no parallel in the annals of Jersey justice.

"The sentence of this court," announced Judge Sweeney, "is that you shall pay a fine of ten cents daily for a period of two years, and that you shall appear in this court each day to make the payment the court has directed. The total will be \$73."

Mrs. McCarton is 35 years old. The police say she is a member of the notorious McCarton family, several of the members of which were arrested in New York recently, charged with being professional "beats." Their record extends over many cities in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On imposing the novel penalty, payable on the installment plan, Judge Sweeney paroled Mrs. McCarton, with the instructions that if she should not be able to raise the ten cents on any day, she must come and report, leaving to him the option of changing the penalty from the fine to imprisonment.

The "Chink" Also Comes In. The new head tax of \$500 which the Dominion of Canada now imposes upon Celestials who intend to settle within its borders is said very effectively to have closed the doors through British Columbia, though, of course, remarks the Boston Transcript, every now and then an individual Chinaman slips in through a chink.

FRANKHUME, Wholesale Grocer.

Agent for the District of Columbia for LIPTON'S renowned COFFEES and TIMAS. OLD STAG Whiskey. The sole agent for the Artisan Cigars made in Porto Rico. The best and cheapest cigar made.

TERMS CASH: Interest charged after 30 days.

454 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Bet. 4-1-2&6 Sts. N. W.

F. P. BURKE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A Specialty Made of "GIBSON" Whiskey.

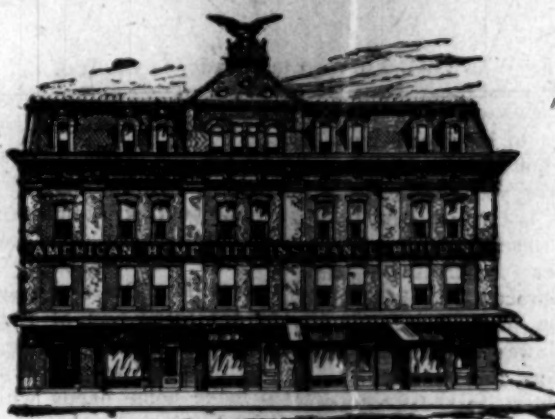
1324 D Street Northwest.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co., Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's road has been in operation since the 16th of August 1903 with cars running over just half its line—two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C., 1109 I St. N. W.



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH AND G STREETS N. W. Washington, D. C.

STIEFF PIANOS

Have stood the test for sixty years. When buying from you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

WE HAVE Other MAKES

Take in trade which we can low PRICES

UPRIGHT PIANOS AS LOW AS

15, square Pianos 5, Organs 15

terms to suit

Stieff WARE ROOMS

531 11th St N W

REVIVE OLD THEATER MAT. ONCE A DAY LABORER

French Milliners Recurrent Head-Gear That Does Not Obstruct View—Called the Beguin.

"The inclosed tickets are sold on the understanding that ladies will remove hat, bonnets, or any kind of headgear."

Such is the text of a little printed notice which the box office officials of the Royal Court theater, of London, hand with the tickets to every lady patron of a matinee performance.

Ladies are to be aided in respecting the new rule by the placing of the cloakrooms at their free disposal.

At the same time news comes from Paris, where the ladies' expensive headgear is even more troublesome to both afternoon and evening theatergoers, that there is about to be a revival of the old-fashioned beguin and the small theater bonnet.

Parisian milliners are now preparing these articles in large quantities. The bonnet is a kind of small toque, and the beguin is very like a Dutch bonnet, lying quite flat on the head, with a little spray of algerette at the side.

The movement is being made in conjunction with the Paris theatrical authorities, and at one place of entertainment, at least, the Gymnase, a notice relative to the wearing of the new headgear is to be posted over the ticket sellers' desks.

Ten years ago beguins were worn in London, and an attempt was made last year to revive them, but without success.

GREYHOUND WORTH \$10,000

Princess Maud, Who Has Run Mile in Less Than Two Minutes, Is Fastest in the World.

A \$10,000 dog. Such is Princess Maud, the fleetest dog in the world, owned by Capt. Jay Thomas Vickery, who has a ranch in Oklahoma, where he keeps a string of dogs well able to run a mile inside of two minutes. Princess Maud bears the proud distinction of having run a mile in one minute and forty-nine seconds, which is the world's record.

Capt. Vickery is a greyhound fancier and expert. He owns the finest greyhounds in this country. On a large ranch in Oklahoma he trains his runners in contests with the swiftest jack rabbit of the plains.

Princess Maud is a modest canine, sticking close to the heels of her master as he walks through the streets. Except for the fact that she is trim and sleek looking she does not give the slightest idea of her value, which is placed by Capt. Vickery at \$10,000. She is of a dark fawn color, with thin body and attenuated legs, and when standing assumes the slightly tilted forward position indicative of the runner.

Capt. Vickery is now in Washington, and as he walks from place to place with Princess Maud in his wake the dog attracts a great deal of attention. She has captivated the hearts of all dog lovers, and many of her admirers have expressed a desire that they might see her run.

ONLY THREE PROPOSED.

Warrensburg, N. Y., Maidens Are Slow in Taking Advantage of the Leap Year.

Statistics at the town clerk's office of Warrensburg, N. Y., go to show that the Warrensburg girls up to the present time have not been taking advantage of the leap year with that avidity which was expected of them. Since the year began there have been only three marriages in town following direct proposals made by the brides. In each case the young women popped the question and led their blushing bridegrooms to the altar within 30 days, so the Warrensburg News has been creditably informed by one of the groomsmen who seemed to be posted and made clean breast of the whole affair.

That there have not been, therefore, more weddings in Warrensburg directly due to leap year may be from the fact that the girls had been waiting for Hal-lowe'en to help them clinch things. Now that this has passed there are unconfirmed rumors that there will soon be "something doing."

HAS FORTUNE IN HIS HAT.

Mexican Dies Suddenly and Widow Finds Notes for \$125,000 Concealed in the Crown.

Mrs. Juana Garcia N. Vindo de Junco has been put into possession of the property and money left by her husband, Saturnine Junco. The money amounts to \$125,000 in bank notes.

Junco owned a tienda at the corner of Rebedes and Callejon del Santisimo, opposite the Nuevo Mexico drug store, in Mexico City.

He always and at all times by day and by night wore a black hat which he had worn for years.

Everybody believed that he was superstitious about his hat, because he never put it aside. Even when he went to the barber shop he sat in the chair, having his hat in his hands.

When he died it was found that the crown of another hat was carefully sewed in the interior of the hat, and between the two there was \$125,000 in bank notes.

Where the Rab Comes In. Over in Spain the man who becomes the father of a large family receives a title. But, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, do Spanish titles help to pay grocery bills?

A Wealthy Widow. Mrs. Russell, widow of Henry Grinnell Russell, of Providence, R. I., is the richest woman in New England. She has \$20,000,000 and no children.

ROMANTIC STORY OF CZAR'S MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

Worked in an American Factory for One Dollar a Day, and Ran Locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

St. Petersburg.—Prince Michael Hil-koff, imperial minister of railways and transportation in Russia, the genius of the Trans-Siberian railway, has had a most romantic and inspiring career, beginning his working life as a day laborer in America.

When the Russian serfs were emancipated by Alexander II., the grandfather of the present czar, Prince Hil-koff's father was ruined, at least so far as available financial resources were concerned. Just at this juncture the father and son began a bitter quarrel, which ended in voluntary exile on the part of the latter. In his anger, the son, the prince of to-day, renounced all his titles and ancestral estates. He also resigned his office at court—as an officer in the guard of the Russian empress—and forthwith sailed for the United States as a common emigrant.

He arrived in Philadelphia absolutely penniless. For a week he walked the streets, hungry, cold, homeless, an alien in a strange land. One day he entered a machine shop and blurted out: "I want work at any wage." "What's your name?" asked the foreman. "Mi-kale," replied the young man, pronouncing his name in English, with evident difficulty. "My other name's John," he added, thinking that John was as good a name as any other. And thus Prince Hil-koff became John Mikale, an attendant of a bolt making machine at one dollar a day.

That machine shop was as a paradise to him, after his many days of tramping. He lived on 50 cents, and saved the remainder, until he had enough to pay for a course of instruction in mechanical engineering. After attending the bolt-making machine for two years, and having secured a good working knowledge of mechanical engineering, he went in search of a job where there would be better chances of promotion.

He found his opportunity at the offices of the Pennsylvania railway, where he was given a situation as a brakeman on a freight train. From that day forward he stuck to railway work, devoting all his spare time to the study of railway engineering. Presently he became brakeman of a regular passenger train, and later was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer.

In time he began again to look about for an opening that would afford him a



PRINCE MICHAEL HIL-KOFF.
Rose from American Laborer to Head of Russian Railways.

still greater chance for the exercise of his talents. One day the minister of railways from the South American republic of Venezuela was a passenger on the train of which "John Mikale" was engineer. There was a breakdown, and the engineer was the only man who knew how to fix up matters without waiting for the repair train to come. The South American visitor engaged the engineer in conversation, learned that the young man wanted a higher position, and thereupon offered him a place as superintendent of a new railway in Venezuela. "John Mikale" accepted, and went to South America at the expense of his new friend.

Then came a longing for his old home in Russia. He decided to throw up his job and return to his native land at whatever set-back to his career. Sailing as "John Mikale," and concealing his true name and title, even when he reached Russia, he applied for a situation on one of the principal Russian railways. As "John Mikale," therefore, he began his life over again in his own country as a station agent in an obscure town. "My chance will come," he said, noting that there was frequent trouble in the movement of trains at his station.

That psychological moment came for "John Mikale." The trains became hopelessly blocked day after day, and the heads of the line far away were in despair. Mikale wired: "Will you leave it to me?" "We'll try you," came back the answer. And a few hours later "John Mikale" had so arranged switches and schedules that never again were trains congested at that point. His technical skill shown in that emergency brought him to the attention of his superiors, and even to the czar himself. As a result, he was ordered to come to headquarters in St. Petersburg.

There he was given a position on the technical staff, and thenceforth was promoted rapidly higher and higher, until he occupied a position corresponding to that which he had abandoned in South America—general manager. Not until then did he reveal his identity as a Russian prince and a former officer of the imperial guard. So pleased was the czar to find that this man was one of his own subjects, and so delighted was his majesty with the remarkable capacity and skill displayed by this particular general manager, that he restored to Prince Hil-koff all the estates and titles he had renounced when he emigrated to America.

DYNAMITE TO KILL SNAKES

Explosive Is to Be Hurled Into Reptiles' Den on Rawhide Creek, Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Representative W. G. Curtis, of Torrington, reports that plans are being made to exterminate the great den of rattlesnakes on Rawhide creek, near Torrington, by the unusual method of blowing them up with dynamite.

The den is in the form of a cave, which is made a winter rendezvous by the reptiles. Each fall the snakes come from all directions to seek the protection of the cave and in the spring again scatter over the country. It is estimated that the number in the cave during the winter is several thousand. They form great tangled balls, curling around each other for warmth.

Some idea of their number can be gained from the fact that several hunts have occurred during the past few months without materially diminishing the number, although on a recent hunt 375 were slain during a single afternoon, and the hunters finally desisted from sheer exhaustion.

The den is on the ranch of H. J. Hubbard and he is trying to exterminate the reptiles by the use of dynamite. It is proposed to place several large charges in the cave, which will be set off simultaneously, demolishing the cave as a rendezvous in the future. In addition to the Rawhide den there are several other large dens of snakes in this county, notably in the hills near the mouth of Horse creek, and if the efforts to get rid of the snakes at Rawhide are successful, the same method will be adopted at other places. During the migratory period the snakes greatly annoy the ranchmen in the vicinity of the dens, as they are discovered in houses and stables and prove a menace to the families of the ranchmen.

FINDS RARE INDIAN RELIC.

Pennsylvania Youth, While Plowing on Father's Farm, Turns Up a Fine Flint Ax.

Doylestown, Pa.—While plowing in a field on his father's farm recently, Edward Barnes, of Doylestown township, picked up a curiously shaped stone which has since been found to be a valuable Indian ax. Barnes had picked it up with the intention of throwing it at a crow's nest, when he remarked its peculiar formation and cleaned it off. He realized that the find was unusual and kept it.

The stone is cut from a piece of beautifully marked flint, five and one-quarter inches long, two inches broad, and one inch thick, with a circular hole through the thickest part. It weighed four ounces. The front part is concave and convex and is marked with seven notches. The blade has 13 notches. The stone is a fine example of Indian workmanship.

A local authority says there is but one other stone of the same character known at this time, and that is deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington. A cast is in the collection of the Bucks County Historical society.

While the stone resembles a hatchet, it is said to be a memorial stone which was worn suspended from the neck. By some authorities it is said that the notches denote the number in the tribe or family.

SCORES GREAT RAILROADS.

President Schurman of Cornell Declares That Big Combinations Breed Monopoly.

Fitchburg, Mass.—Speaking on "Some Unsettled Problems of Public Policy" at the annual banquet of the Fitchburg Merchants' association the other night, President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell university, declared that the great railroad combinations are the breeders of monopoly and that President Roosevelt voiced the demand of an outraged public when he favored public regulation to secure just rates to all shippers.

"I have no faith in socialism which seeks to remove the inequalities, injustices and hardships resulting from our present economic system of individual capital and free labor by abolishing the private ownership of property," said Dr. Schurman. "This doctrine would take away the strongest motives to individual initiative, labor and self-sacrifice. Everybody agrees that it is the unchecked and arbitrary power of monopolies that has caused an unrest—the formation of so many gigantic combinations or trusts that have increased the cost of the necessities of life. The great railroad combinations are the breeders of monopoly among the industrial trusts and President Roosevelt voiced the demand of an outraged public when he favored public regulation to prevent discrimination and secure just and steady rates to all shippers."

Future of the Indians.

James Mooney, attached to the Smithsonian bureau of ethnology, sees a hopeless future for the Indians, among whom he has spent the greater portion of his life. He believes that it is practically impossible to civilize the Indians, that, having no ambition for improvement or progress, they will continue in their present state, dying out in numbers till they become simply roving bands.

Not Patentable.

That French savant who announces that gold taken internally is good for what ails you is not exploiting a theory altogether novel. The St. Paul Globe remarks that certain remarkable cures have been effected by the mere external application of wads of dirty, old microbic bills.

Can Quit Work.

A Harvard football player has inherited a fortune of \$3,000,000. He can now afford to quit playing football and enjoy himself.

LET US SUPPLY THE FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

This is the time of year when you will appreciate the many benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System, because it allows you to buy whatever may be needed in Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture, also Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Bedwear, Stoves, Ranges, etc., without disturbing your Christmas money. Our stocks in all departments are now at their very best, and whatever you buy here can be depended upon—ABSOLUTELY—for durability. Our Carpet stock contains the newest weaves and richest colorings in all the standard grades, and although prices are substantially reduced, we still continue to do the making, laying and lining entirely free of cost, which is a saving of from 20 to 25 cents on the cost of every yard, as compared with cash store prices. Help yourself to whatever you need.

ON CREDIT

The Following Discounts Form an Attractive Feature of Our Popular Credit System:

10 Per Cent Discount for Cash With Order or if Paid in Full Within Thirty Days.

7½ Per Cent Discount if Paid in Full Within Sixty Days.

5 Per Cent Discount if Paid in Full Within Ninety Days.

The price of every article in our house is marked in plain figures, and these marked prices are as low as goods of equal quality can be bought for in any cash store. So, even though you may not avail yourself of the discounts named above, you are still enabled to buy at spot cash prices, and have practically your own time in which to pay the bill. For many years we have made a specialty of furnishing homes for newly married couples. Everything necessary to complete house-keeping can be had here, and we are very careful to arrange the payments to suit their convenience. There is absolutely no formality attached to our method of giving credit. No matter how much or how little is required, it can be bought here most advantageously and on the easiest weekly or monthly payments ever offered by any house in Washington.

PETER GROGAN,

817-819-821-823 SEVENTH STREET N.W., BETWEEN H AND I STS.

HER KINDNESS REPAID.

English Woman Gets Good Returns from Her Charity to an Orphan Pig.

London.—Amazing are the fruits of patience. Who would imagine that taking pity on a pig would bring in \$400 of pocket money? Yet such stands to the credit of the fine pig seen in the picture, and the lady with it.

When this pig was a tiny little mite, a couple of days old, it lost its mother, and the young lady seen in the picture, taking pity on it, gave it shelter in her warm kitchen, and nursed and tended it with all the care it required, even to



PIG AND ITS MISTRESS.
(It Has Been Taught Many Tricks and Is Very Tame.)

feeding it with milk through an india rubber teat as one would a baby! No wonder that piggy learned to know its kind benefactor, and, in fact, became quite a pet. The lady taught it, after a time, to lap milk out of a dish, like a cat, and still allowed it a cozy corner in her kitchen. As the pig grew older it would follow her about like a dog, answer to her call, and even accompany her on a walk, as seen in the picture. Then her pigship grew really too big for the house, and a clean, snug sty was found for her, where she welcomed her mistress several times a day. During the last three years she has presented the lady with 70 or 80 other piglets, which sold have brought in the return named. At present a fine young lot are coming up—the latest edition. Being on the highway near Accrington and Great Harwood, Lancashire, no wonder this unique pet pig arrests considerable attention.

W. H. KNOWLES.

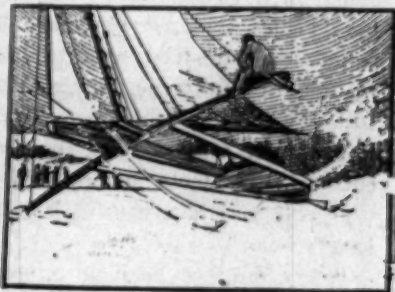
ICE YACHTING IS POPULAR.

The Sport Is Making Rapid Strides in the Northwest States and in Canada.

Minneapolis.—Ice-yachting is extremely popular on the frozen rivers and lakes of our northern states and Canada.

It was in 1861 that the first regular club was organized, and since that time many clubs have started.

The hull portion of an ice yacht is quite simple, consisting of two pieces



A THRILLING MOMENT.
(Sailing Before a Gull Northwest on a Minnesota Lake.)

—the center timber, running fore and aft, and the runner plank. On the centerpiece the mast is stepped, the forward part constituting the bowsprit and the aft part carrying the box and rudder post. The runner plank is a stout timber from 14 feet to 23 feet long, tapering in thickness toward the ends, to which the runners are attached.

The biggest yachts will weigh 3,000 pounds. Some of them have a sailing area of over 1,000 square feet. They travel a mile in 2:08.

Sleeping in Life-Preservers.

"Passengers on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life-preservers, if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry," says the American Inventor. "To sleep with a cork jacket on is out of the question, so the inventor decided to make a preserver that would become effective only by its coming in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber, and is about eight inches wide, and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean, and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret."

Spending His Money.

Howard Gould is not saving much money just now. He is building a sea wall around his Long Island home which will cost \$1,000,000. His cow shed cost \$250,000, and his chicken coop, \$150,000, and the new Killarney castle will cost \$5,000,000.

After a Long Bath.

The engines of the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic have been recovered off the coast of Cork, after more than 50 years' immersion.

The Bee.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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THINGS ON WHICH WE CAN UNITE.

The state of indifference and callousness to public affairs into which the colored people are falling is something alarming, and unless something is done to arouse the masses to a proper sense of public responsibility, direful results will speedily follow. Our census figures are encouraging when arranged in comparative tables showing diminished illiteracy, diminished criminality, diminished mortality, increase of teachers, increase of preachers, increase of land owners and increase of business enterprises. But these satisfactory results have been attained apparently at a loss of true manliness and genuine public spirit—a fearful price to pay for material and intellectual progress. What is the race profited if it have all knowledge, all riches, all physical comforts, and lose a sense of justice, liberty and equality before the law? What is the use of houses and lands, of bank accounts and mercantile assets, without manly courage, political sense and political aggressiveness.

In years past the colored man was indefatigable in laboring for better political and civil conditions. The generation now on the stage of action has been taught that such things are useless, and that they may be surrendered for the *ignis fatuus* of industrial opportunities. And so it has come to pass that whereas formerly the voice of the colored man was heard in the presence of Presidents, committees of Congress and legislatures, it is no longer heard.

Every day, we hear of interests concerned with tariff schedules, railroad rates, regulation of combinations of capital calling on the President and seeking the aid of his powerful influence to secure legislation on these subjects.

The colored man while interested, in a way, in these matters, has a more vital and pressing interest in some other subjects. Let us be specific:

There is the subject of the ballot. The Republican party in its last platform pledged itself to inquire into and find a remedy for the evil of disfranchisement. There are influences at work to render that pledge abortive. The colored man owes it to himself to see that he shall not be a party to this thing, by giving aid and comfort to those who would thwart party purpose, or by failure to exercise due diligence in seeing that the pledge is redeemed.

There is the question of peonage. The practice exists and is spreading. National legislation needs amendment. The present provisions in the Revised Statutes are inadequate to cope with peonage as practiced in the South today. We need a national statute broad enough and comprehensive enough to cover all cases of forced labor, and thus render effective the prohibition of the Thirteenth Amendment against involuntary servitude.

There is the question of "Jim Crow" cars. The Congress has power to forbid the use of such cars in the case of interstate passengers. The Moullet bill now pending in Congress is designed to meet this need.

Then there is the need of national

appropriation in aid of public education. According to Secretary Taft we have spent \$112,000,000 on the Philippine Islands. This sum of money in ten years, added to what the states are now doing, would practically wipe out illiteracy.

Now here is a program, it seems to us, on which the race can unite: ballot reform, anti-peonage legislation, anti-Jim Crow car legislation, and national aid to education; and incidentally just recognition in the distribution of federal offices.

Why can not these matters be brought to the attention of the President and the leaders in Congress? If men interested in tariff rates and railway rates are bestirring themselves and crowding the ante rooms of the White House and the corridors of the Capitol, why can not men who profess an interest in the subjects we have named show a like commendable activity?

THE DIRECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND "FALSE PROPHETS AND LEADERS."

The Report of the Board of Education which has just been issued contains the most remarkable and presumptuous utterances under the title, "Report of the Director of High Schools," that have ever been published in a public document. Frankly it is impossible to believe that this silly effervescence of a mind prejudiced against the educational uplift of a struggling race was allowed to overflow and insult the great body of men and women and children of the negro race in the city of Washington with the knowledge of the Board of Education. Yet by some hook or crook and certainly by somebody's consent or unpardonable neglect, this stuff has been allowed to pass through the hands of the public printer and to be dishied out to the taxpayers of Washington.

The "Director," whose methods in connection with the Colored High School we had occasion to refer to sometime ago, has established the following incontestable facts:

(1) He is opposed to the higher education of the negro.

(2) He has neither sympathy nor interest in the efforts of the colored youth to elevate himself.

(3) He is jealous of the very marked success which the M Street High School has won in recent years and the permanent benefit it has been to this community and the country at large in past years.

(4) He is not the man to have any relations with the educational work of the colored people or indeed with any people this side of Mississippi, where perhaps he might muster as superintendent of Public Instruction. Yet even Vardaman has a discriminating judgment.

It is, of course, not to be imagined that these vapors in derogation of the M Street School will be taken seriously, except in the matter of proving the unfitness of their author for the very lucrative position which he professes to fill. The colored people at least know the efficacy and the honest management of that school in the interest of the people; they cherish the benefits it has bestowed and its future possibilities and they will not fall asleep in this hour of dastardly attack by men who believe that the negro is fitted only for "tools." It is a matter of great humiliation that there is assisting in this business a set of persons who while they are paid to teach negro children, care nothing for their welfare.

We have every confidence that the Board of Education can be trusted to deal justly and without prejudice with the education of the colored children of Washington without the gratuitous advice of the "Director."

One thing, however, is certain: the Board of Education is not authorized to employ men in their service to pass judgment upon the character of the men and women of the negro race who are trying to lead and guide the people. The negro alone is the judge as to "the false prophets and leaders" that exist among the colored people and he does not propose to have an outsider tell him who they are.

SOUTHERN REDUCTION.

There was a lively discussion at the Bethel Literary on last Tuesday evening in which the officeholders took the side of the affirmative in advocating a reduction of Southern representation. The negative side in the argument seemed to think that the office-holding element favored a reduction because it presumed that the policy of the President will be for a reduction. The opposition seemed to believe that the presiding officer was partial to the affirmative side because he invariably recognized all speakers who seemed to favor the reduction, and these speakers were the officeholders. One speaker went so far as to criticize one of the negative speakers because he dared to say that the senior Senator from New York never performed an act in the interest of the negro. THE BEE is of the same opinion. When has the senior Senator of New York ever aided the negro in anything? He doesn't believe in the negro. He doesn't believe that the negro is a factor in New York politics, and when he first introduced his bill in Congress asking for a reduction of Southern representation, the country was surprised and came to the conclusion that the bill had a chain attached to it. Now, just why there should be a reduction in Southern representation no one has as yet made it plain. If any class of citizens in the South has been deprived of its civil and political rights, a reduction of representation in Congress will not remedy the evil. If any such measure was adopted by Congress, the negroes would naturally conclude that the South is right and the disfranchisement of the negro justifiable. It would mean more. The world would say that the American government is powerless to protect its citizens.

Article 15th, Section 1, of the Constitution of the United States, says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It is argued that the Constitution of the United States has not been violated. If it has not why then do we want a reduction in Southern representation? Are there any citizens in the Southern States who are not permitted to vote? Have not the revised constitutions in several of the Southern States disfranchised certain citizens on account of their color? Since this is a fact is not the Federal Constitution violated? Must the violation of the Constitution be enforced by reducing representation in Congress or must it be enforced by appropriate legislation? Section 2 of Article 15 of the Constitution says: "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." What is meant by appropriate legislation? It means that Congress may authorize or direct the Executive to enforce Article 15 of the Constitution, to the extent of sending the United States Army in those states where the negro is not permitted to vote, on account of color, if the facts will establish the above. If the South has violated the Federal Constitution Congress has the power to remedy this evil.

The colored man who makes a specialty of belittling his race, of exposing its foibles, its weaknesses, its vices and its crimes, is assured of ample space in the daily press, and if he happens to be at the head of an industrial school he is likewise assured of generous donations; these donations being the thirty pieces of silver which black Judases receive for betraying the cause of human equality. The passion for publicity and cheap notoriety by which some colored men seem to be possessed, has made them oblivious of true race interests, and insensible to race opinion and sentiment.

Recently W. H. Council, head of the school at Normal, Alabama, has been indulging in public criticism

of the race; not only that, but he has gone further and has deprecated any help from outside sources in ameliorating conditions at the South. The babblements of men of Council's caliber, training and ideals show how poor the race is in men of broad views, sound knowledge, unflinching courage and disinterested loyalty to human rights.

It is true that the race is weak and faulty, and to a degree criminal. This is true of all races of men. But for this fact there would be no need of churches, hospitals, schools, social settlements, reformatory institutions, prisons and penitentiaries. The negro is unfortunately a little lower than the angels. The present efforts should be to make him the equal of men in this world and thereby make him an angel in the world to come.

No sensible man who wants to persuade a wayward fellowman to lead a better life, goes to the newspapers and exposes the faults, and shortcomings of that man, but rather he goes to him privately and reasons and pleads with him to lead a better life. As with the individual so with the race. Public denunciation, public exposure to hostile people and conditions, will not help a bad state of affairs. The faults and weaknesses of the race must be dealt with in talks to the race, which should not seek publication in the daily press. If Mr. Council has the first qualification of an instructor of youth he should know this; if he does not know he is hardly a fit man to be intrusted with the formation of the character and thought of young people. The point we are trying to make is, not that the race shall not be criticized by those intrusted with the work of building up and reforming, but that is shall not be criticized to its enemies. In our churches, in our schools, in our lyceums, in our own papers and magazines, and in our homes we must do this very necessary and fundamental work and not elsewhere. It has become positively nauseating, the way colored preachers and other public men have of rushing to the daily papers with every puny effort in which they "roast" the race. Such conduct on the part of a leader is as bad as that of the man who goes about the neighborhood exposing the troubles and quarrels he has in his family.

As to outside interference in Southern affairs, Mr. Council is wrong also. The white South is seeking outside help for everything except in the solution of the race question. This is the only question which it professes to be able to deal with without outside interference. Outside capital has developed the resources of the South and will continue to develop them. Northern men are planting industries in the South, are carrying advanced ideas of education into the South, are building railroads in the South; in short, are making the old South new. If white men, who have enjoyed ages of freedom are thus in need of outside help, why should colored men, who have been free but for a generation, deprecate such help? Council needs a prolonged vacation.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Corporation Counsel Duvall rightly returned to the Commissioners his disapproval of the recommendation of the Chief of Police to compel employment agencies to return to applicants money within forty-eight hours in the event of their failure to secure a place for them. This is an infringement on the rights of the people. These agencies have the same right to exist as any other legitimate institution. Many of these agencies are well conducted and give more than value received. Major Sylvester must not come to the conclusion that all institutions are dishonestly conducted, that it becomes necessary to enact laws of a criminal character or laws that will embarrass legitimate employment agencies.

Sometimes it takes these agencies two weeks to suit applicants. The same rule could be made to

apply to officers of his force. Suppose an officer or a detective failed to catch a thief or a murderer forty-eight hours after the offense has been committed and the penalty would be dismissed by the officer. THE BEE suggests that the Major give as well as take.

NEVER CHANGE.

The colored office-seeker acts just the same in seeking an office as he does in everything else. He sees but one object and his ambition is to secure that object. Now there is a scramble for Messrs. Lyons and Dancy's places. The office-seeker doesn't see but these two places. Out of the hundred thousand offices in the country the negro only sees these two places held by colored men. Capt. Lyons is the only negro to hold a representative place in the councils of his party. He has been Register of the Treasury a little more than four years. Why should he be displaced? He has been of service to his party and he is respected by the race. Mr. Dancy, who holds the office of Recorder of Deeds, has filled the place with credit. It is said that some man in Pennsylvania wants the place. Ex-Attorney General Knox says that he is just the man for the place. There are other states that think as Mr. Knox does.

The Vicksburg, Miss., *Herald* reports that an indictment was found against Mr. E. Mollison, a prominent negro politician in the state of Mississippi. THE BEE hopes that the charge against him is untrue. Mr. Mollison is one of the best known men in the South.

THE WHIPPING POST.

The Commissioners of the District seem to be very anxious to establish a whipping post in the District of Columbia. This looks like the people in this city are becoming to be more barbarous than the savages in the wilds of Africa. The uncivilized tribes of Africa have better sense than some of the enlightened educators. The Commissioners are endeavoring to please the fancy of the many cranks in this city who every once in a while get foolish notions into their heads and the only way to appease these cranks and bring them to their senses is to give them what they want. This city has more laws enacted than any other city in the United States and there is more discrimination and injustice perpetrated upon the people. What class of people commit the most crimes and offenses in this city? The last report of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police shows that the whites commit more and greater offense than all the dark races combined. There are so many laws enacted until the judges of the courts are compelled to keep a diary to enable them to keep informed. Congress may enact the whipping post law, but THE BEE is convinced that it will soon be repealed. This is what you call history repeating itself.

LIBEL LAW.

The law of libel has been called to public attention by the recommendation of Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania that the law relating to the subject in that state be amended in certain particulars so as more thoroughly to cover cartoons. It has for years been a mooted question as to how stringent libel laws may be made without infringing on the right to freely print. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of human liberty, and experience and history alike show that it is far better that there should be an occasional abuse of this liberty than that it should not exist at all. Libel laws as they now exist are stringent enough, and even in their present form they are used as a means of annoying editors whose course is independent and outspoken.

THE RACE'S APOLOGISTS.

It is to be regretted, but nevertheless it is a fact, the negro is fast demonstrating his political cowardice. The real negro representation has not come to the front, under this administration, as yet. The office-seeker is the apologist and the race is warned to beware of him.

The negro race is being misrepresented and no one knows this better than those who have the authority to dispense patronage. At this time the negro race will not be able to know where it stands. The so-called representatives will not assert their independence for fear of insulting the powers that be. Ten millions of negroes without an honest spokesman. Ten millions of negroes who have fought to uphold a republic that doesn't respect them. Every man who took part in the last campaign is looking for a job. These men are supposed to be the representatives of the race. Notwithstanding of their numerical strength, and their ability financially to do, they stand today in the great American body politic non-entities. Why is it that every colored man wants the other colored man's place? Why does he not apply for other positions? The majority of the so-called negro representatives are selfish and can't see beyond their noses. The race is in a bad condition. The apologists are subordinating the race's manhood and what little independence it ever had has long since been taken from it. The negro belongs to a race of apologists.

A BUNCO GAME.

After having played a political bunco game, Dr. W. D. Crum, of South Carolina, was confirmed by the Senate. Senator Tillman has cooled off since the recent Democratic defeat, hence he made no great opposition. The opposition to Dr. Crum was on the bunco order pure and simple.

MR. JOSEPH C. OVERTON.



The subject of this sketch is the president and founder of the J. C. Price Literary Association of this city, which meets in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Methodist Church every Monday evening. This literary is named for the great J. C. Price, who was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Mr. Price had a national reputation as an orator. He had traveled a great deal in his life, and at one time, when he went abroad, he was treated with great respect by the dignitaries at the Court of St. James.

Mr. Joseph C. Overton was also born in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1872. He is a young man of progressive ideas and active in literary circles. At the age of 16 he went to New York and entered the business as an undertaker. Not caring for the business he gave it up and came to this city and entered a business more suitable to his taste. He connected himself with the Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, in which capacity he made him an invaluable member. So much so that within a short period he was elected a member of the board of trustees of that church. Mr. Overton has spent a busy life in many large cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. There is no young man more highly appreciated and respected. The J. C. Price Literary Association bids fair to be the leading and the most popular association in this city. Its membership is on the increase. The officers of the association are: J. C. Overton, president; A. W. Barton, vice-president; G. L. Joy, secretary; Miss Mollie Young, treasurer; program committee—Clarence A. Wright, Gilbert Joy, Jr., W. H. Camp, Mr. H. G. Overton, Mrs. L. Holmes, Mrs. Mattie Bryson, Mrs. Walter Young, R. N. Mansfield, Oscar Thomas, Mrs. G. W. Rice, Miss Anna Brodie, Miss Ida Flemings, John T. Brown, Thomas Henderson, Chesterfield Jackson and others.

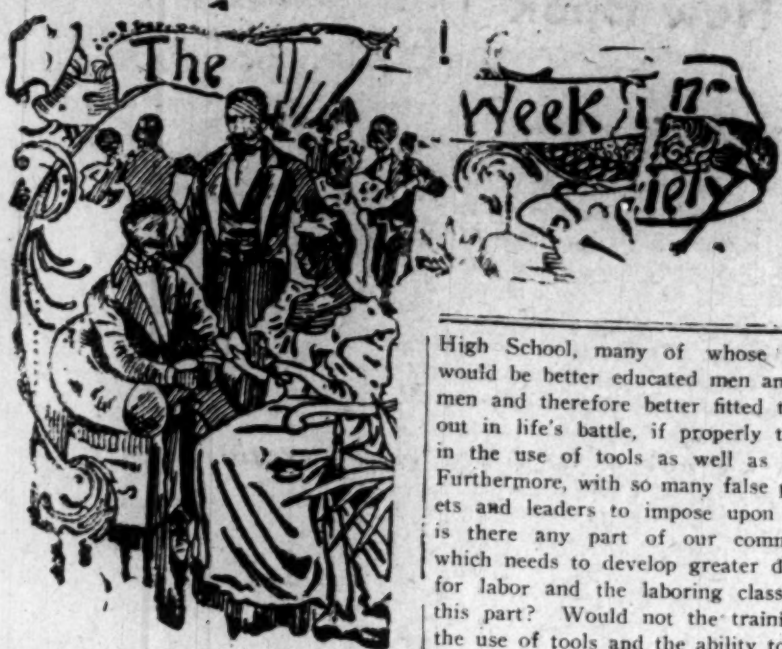
Rev. L. W. Kyle, A. M., is the pastor of the Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church and chaplain of the society. Rev. Kyle is a young man of ability and highly liked by his congregation. He and President Overton are working successfully to have a great literary.

Addresses were also made by Mr. John Wright and Prof. J. T. Gordon, Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback will read Monday night.

J. J. LEARY,

dealer in

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Cor. 26th and M Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.



REV. W. L. WALTON IN THE



CITY.

Rev. W. L. Walton, of Arkansas, arrived in the city December 28, sick, and he has been confined to his bed ever since. He was able to visit the Senate and House of Representatives on last Thursday in the company of Attorney W. Calvin Chase. Dr. Phil B. Brooks, under whose care Dr. Walton has been for some time, worked faithfully to put him upon his feet. Dr. Walton is interested in industrial work among the freedmen of the South. He is a man of remarkable energy and perseverance. Dr. Walton is the president of the I. O. of U. I. C. of A., an organization to improve the condition of the colored people in the South. He has accepted the position as correspondent and traveling agent for the Washington Bee, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga. The management will be very thankful for any favors shown him, and will assure the people that THE BEE will be their true exponent. Dr. Walton is authorized to receive subscriptions and give his receipt for the same.

From the Seattle Republican.

There is neither a desire nor an inclination on the part of the negro to force general miscegenation among the whites and blacks of this country, but in spite of either the whites or the blacks the work is steadily going on, showing very conclusively that, in spite of opposition, when two persons of different races have an inclination to miscegenate they will do so. The average white United States American would a hundred times over prefer to become the life partner of a refined colored companion than to become that of an ignorant foreigner, which would be like tying up to an animal, so far as the "native son" is concerned. The negro is rapidly becoming educated and likewise rapidly acquiring wealth, and under such circumstances even the refined Anglo-Saxon sees no real excuse of him or her choosing a black person as a life associate, barring a foolish prejudice that is running riot at this time. That it is out of the question for the negro to remain in this country among the Anglo-Saxons is quite apparent, and he must be either exterminated or will be amalgamated. The negro will not leave the country, and he can only be driven from it at the point of the bayonet, and then he will be driven to his death rather than to a foreign land, and in view of that fact, the amalgamation process has been going on to an alarming extent for to these many ears, which at this time finds one-fourth of what are known as negroes "half-breeds," and it is but natural to conclude, complete amalgamation between the whites and blacks of the United States will sooner or later be the result, and despite our opposition along those lines at this time when it does come, it will be hailed with delight by all parties concerned. The storm kicked up by such agitators as Tillman, Vardaman, et al., who have foreseen what was coming, is rapidly expending its force and a calm all along the coast-line is already in the air. Uncle Sam's prejudice barometer has begun to lose its vitality, and the sooner it gets out of working order the better for the country.

LEGAL NOTICE.

PERRI W. FRANKLIN, Attorney.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 12607 Administration.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Dinah Wilson, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of December, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1905.

JESSE E. WARE,

32 Patterson St., N. E.

Attest:
WM. C. TAYLOR,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Soldiers of the Civil War are dying at the rate of 150 a day, according to Pension Commissioner Ware. This is a higher rate than ever before. Commissioner Ware, in reciting the benefits of executive order No. 78, which grants service pensions, declared it effects a saving of \$100,000 a year.

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE
Carpet Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th and "I"

Name THE BEE when you call.

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You Can Buy All Leading
Brands Of
Whiskies, Gins,
Rums, &c.
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
California & Imported Wines
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
1252 H St. N.E. Cor. 13th.

FOSTER,
CATERER
BANQUETS,
FAMILIES SERVED,
WEDDINGS,
DINNER PARTIES.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.
1120 20th Street n. w.

Wm. Cannon,
Fine wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
The Place to CALL and PURCHASE
Purissima Whiskey
1225 and 1227 7th Street, Northwest

The New
1904 L Street, N. W.,
All drugs strictly first class. Everything found in an up-to-date drug store can be had in this store. Prescriptions a specialty.
J. W. MORSE-PROP.

Death Claim in His Sleep.

G. W. Ivy, a well-to-do Alabama farmer, came to Birmingham the other day and sold a quantity of cotton, intending to buy a horse and buggy with part of the proceeds. The next morning early he found himself driving a strange horse in a strange buggy six miles from here. Finding that all his money was still in his pocket and not recognizing the team or remembering anything about it, he gave himself up to the chief of police. Ivy was arrested and sent back to Birmingham on a charge of grand larceny. The team proved to that of another farmer who was also here Saturday. Ivy says he has been a somnambulist all his life and as a boy performed some wonderful feats during his sleep. He can account for his action in no other manner.

Was Found Dead.

A new variety of the rock-the-bowl and didn't know it was loaded fool has just been found (dead) in Minnesota. He was walking over a field where a battery of artillery had been shooting and found a shell, which he tried to take apart with a monkey wrench.

HURT BY LACK OF SLEEP.

Unique Suit for \$10,000 and Attempt to Break Lease of Fashionable House Bring Out Queer Story.

The suit of a young married pair against the proprietor to break the lease of a handsome house in Paris has developed a novel bit of evidence, in which a fashionable dressmaker posed practically as a medical expert.

M. and Mme. Durand entered the house after their honeymoon, only to find sleep impossible after four o'clock in the morning, when a score of hungry horses in an adjoining building caused a fearful row while awaiting breakfast. Ten thousand dollars damages are also demanded.

To prove the effect of loss of sleep on her nervous system Mme. Durand's dressmaker submitted the following measurements before taking the house: Waist, 59 centimeters, after 55; hips before 105, after 91; bust, before 97 after 89. The court refused to decide whether noise or matrimony was responsible for the change in the measurements and the young couple lost their case.

Notice

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where an always to be found a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered Pharmacists. Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto. We keep on hand a little of everything. Postage stamps, all you desire.

LIBERTY PHARMACY.

1st and F Sts., S. W.

JAMES C. JONES.

Karl Xander,
IMPORTER,
Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FINE WINES
AND
Liquors
1530-32 Seventh St. N.W.
Agent for Southern Bouquet Whiskey.

James F. Oyster
BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS.
Square Stands: Center Market, 5th & K St. Market, Riggs Market.
Office, Wholesale Depot & Salerooms 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated Cow Brand Butter recognized without an equal.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than the lowest. Don't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.
505 E St. N. W.

Borrow Money

YES
We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$500.00 on your furniture, piano, etc., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY,
Room 1, Warder Building, 2nd Floor,
9th and F Sts., N. W.

Established 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale. 341 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

MANDAMUS OLARK,
ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK
CELLARS, YARDS FRONT
STEPS, ETC.

Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.
2117 H St., N. W.

DOUGLAS
WE MOVE ANYTHING
Baggage and Furniture
Express.
1530 14th Street Northwest
Telephone Connection
Robert T. Douglas, Mgr.

SOCIAL CHATS.

Mrs. E. E. Jones has been quite ill at home with a severe cold.

Mrs. L. M. Butler, of South Washington, is confined to her home with la grippe.

Mr. Benjamin Butler, who has been in the South several weeks, will return to the city soon.

Send in your locals and all social news not later than Wednesday of each week.

Dr. George H. Richardson has been confined to his home with la grippe.

THE BEE can be purchased from the book store at 14th and P streets northwest, and at Avery & Avery, 14th and Pierce Place northwest.

Messrs. George T. Lee, chairman; A. F. Boston and Walter Singleton tell us that the smoker of the Y. M. P. L. was the event of the season.

Mrs. Matie A. Browne Boston, after serving a satisfactory probationary term in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has been given a permanent appointment.

Mr. Benjamin F. Browne, 233 O st. northwest, entertained last week at dinner his family and those connected by marriage ties. Covers were laid for twenty.

Miss Julia F. Winston, 1462 T street northwest, has just returned from Baltimore. Her appearance indicates that she was the recipient of much attention.

The J. C. Price Literary Society, of John Wesley Church, is daily growing in popularity.

We regret very much that A. Lincoln Alexander, of the Postoffice Department, is numbered with the sick.

Mr. William B. Harris' friends declare that he will succeed himself as chairman of the Board of Y. M. P. L. They say it is not joke.

Mr. Charles D. Sidney is making elaborate preparations for what? Will answer next week.

Dr. J. U. Daniels is making quite a rep. as a member and officer of the John Wesley Church. Go on, Doctor!

JUDGE HEWLETT.

Judge E. M. Hewlett, the third justice of the peace of the colored race ever appointed in the District of Columbia, is one of the most competent justices in the District. It is hoped that he may be appointed sometime to occupy the temporary judgeship of the Police Court. There is no reason that he should not be.

BETHEL LITERARY.

There was a large crowd present at the Bethel Literary last Tuesday evening to listen to the joint debate between Attorneys A. W. Scott, J. A. Cobb and Thomas H. Clark. The subject was, "Should Southern Representation in Congress Be Reduced?" President Gregory called the meeting to order and made a brief opening address. Attorney Scott maintained in a well-prepared address, the position that Southern representation in Congress should not be reduced, while Messrs. Cobb and Clark maintained that it should. The friends of the negative charged favoritism on the part of the President, which caused some bad feeling.

Judge Terrell, in discussing the question, declared that he had a poor opinion of any man who attempted to criticize Senator Platt of New York. The only reference that was made to Senator Platt was by Attorney Scott, which was no criticism at all. Attorney Scott was anxious to reply to Judge Terrell, but he had consumed all of his time. He said to a BEE representative that he expected nothing else from a man who depended on a Government job for a living.

A REMARKABLE RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. P. M. Hughes, Director of High Schools in the District of Columbia, has made a remarkable recommendation to the Board of Education. A few excerpts from his report will no doubt be amusing as well as ridiculous to the patrons and pupils of the M Street High School. He claims to know what is more needed for negro pupils than Superintendent H. P. Montgomery and the teachers than they do themselves. Among other things he says: "In no connection, in my opinion, has this action of the Board of Education been more serious than in the case of the M Street

High School, many of whose pupils would be better educated men and women and therefore better fitted to win out in life's battle, if properly trained in the use of tools as well as books. Furthermore, with so many false prophets and leaders to impose upon them, is there any part of our community which needs to develop greater respect for labor and the laboring class than this part? Would not the training in the use of tools and the ability to handle them be the strongest possible factor in developing a wholesome respect for the dignity of labor and for the man who works?

Mr. J. P. Renfrou, of St. Charles, Ky., has been in the city since the 24th of December, the guest of Dr. Daniel Renfrou, of 1628 Sixth street, and Mr. J. G. Renfrou, of 226 O street northwest. Mr. Renfrou will return to his home January 19. This is the first visit of Mr. Renfrou to the Capital City. He has had an enjoyable time since he has been in the city.

BLUNDERS OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

There was a representative and appreciative audience present on last Monday evening at the J. C. Price Literary Society, that meets in the John Wesley Church, Eighteenth street between L and M streets northwest. Mr. W. Calvin Chase read his new paper, entitled "The Blunders of the New Negro Leadership." The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. J. C. Overton, who made a brief opening address, after which Rev. L. W. Kyle offered prayer. Mr. Chase having been introduced, spoke for thirty-five minutes on the blunders of the new negro leadership. At the conclusion of his address Rev. Logan Johnson was introduced and opened the discussion. He was followed by Rev. L. W. Kyle. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Arthur Boston, Wright, G. L. Joy and others. Music was furnished by Professor Ingram.

Recorder J. C. Dancy went to Wilmington, Del., last Saturday to speak there Sunday evening. He returned on Monday.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham, Dr. J. E. Sheppard and Mr. Lee Pearson returned to their homes last week.

AFRO-AMERICANISM.

Negro Population Compared.
Apropos the Murray article, found in another column hereof, comes the news from Chicago to the effect that Prof. W. E. Burkhardt du Bois, the well-known negro educator of Atlanta, Ga., stated to the women's clubs of that city, before whom he was invited to lecture, that "one out of every eight United States Americans is part negro." The allegation has brought forth a storm of denials from many sections of the United States on the part of the women folk. While this paper does not know exactly what Professor du Bois did say as to the proportion of the blacks in America as compared to the whites, yet, according to the late census, the one-in-eight comparison seems quite fair. In round numbers the census says there are about "eighty millions souls in the United States," and it continues, "of that number at least ten million are colored folk." While that classification includes the Indians, Chinamen and Japanese in this country, yet it does not include the octoroons and mixed bloods who are passing for white, but have negro parentage on one side or the other, and this number, according to the Murray article herein, runs up into the thousands, which would about offset the Indian, Chinese and Japanese population classed by the census as colored folk. Ten is just one-eighth of eighty, and it looks as though Professor du Bois said no more than what the late census announced, and if any sensation was caused Uncle Sam's census takers and not the lecturer are or were responsible for it.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All social clubs in the city, beneficial organizations and societies of every description are requested to send in their social, local and all other news matter by Wednesday of each week. All society matter, personals, etc., must be sent to the society editor of THE BEE.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Masons for the District of Columbia elected and installed the following grand officers for the ensuing master; J. T. Beason, deputy grand master; Dr. W. A. Warfield, senior grand warden, John S. George, junior grand warden; Henry Coleman, P. G. M., grand treasurer; Bro. William H. Myers, grand secretary. The election was held on St. John's Day.

The Citizens' Committee is progressing nicely. The date of its ball has not been announced as yet.

MONUMENT TO CATHERINE.

The Erection at Vilna, Poland, Was Not Pleading to the Polish People.

Warsaw, Poland.—The statue to the famous Russian empress, Catherine II., was unveiled in the presence of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the czar, and Prince Sviatopolk Mirski, the new minister of the interior. The ceremony was the last act in which the prince figured in an official capacity at Vilna before he left for St. Petersburg to take up his new office.

The erection of the statue was naturally not received at Vilna, a strong



STATUE OF CATHERINE. (Erected at Vilna to Commemorate the Annexation of Poland to Russia.)

Polish center, without some protest, to which the prince replied: "I understand the difficulty because the monument recalls to your minds the partition of Poland." But I beg you this time not to be led by your feelings but by your reason.

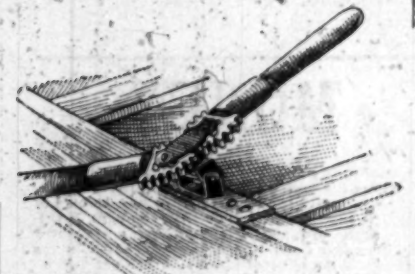
"This monument, erected not at Warsaw, but at Vilna, is from the point of view of the Russian empire evidence of the pacification of the country, and a proof of that equality for which you have so strongly striven." The statue is the work of a Jewish sculptor, Antokolsky, a native of Vilna, and of very poor parentage.

THE ARTICULATED OAR.

An Ingenious Invention That Is Being Widely Talked About in France.

Nantes, France.—An ingenious invention, which may or may not be already known in the United States, is being talked about just now in the French journals. It is an articulated oar for rowboats, which enables the rower to row his boat while facing in the direction in which he is moving instead of turning his back, as the old system requires. The inventor is M. Doyen, of 66 Rue de Namur, Brussels, Belgium.

It is claimed for this invention that while permitting the rower to face in the direction in which he desires to propel the boat, it does not in any other manner affect the old system of rowing or weaken the effect of the stroke. Consequently, no training or practice is required to enable any oarsman to use



MECHANISM OF THE OAR. (Showing How It Is Attached to the Boat and How It Operates.)

the new oar. It is formed of two arms, which are joined at the oarlock by articulating (toothed) sectors, which are firmly attached to the boat. This mechanism produces an inversion in the movement of the two arms of the oar. The cleats which join the two arms are so adjusted that the oarsman gives to the articulated oar the same movements as with ordinary oars. The accompanying illustration gives an idea of the invention.

BENJ. H. RIDGELY.

New Use for the Potato.

The use of potato alcohol to furnish light, heat and motive power has been developed very rapidly, and to a very high degree in Germany. Germany produces about 55,000,000 tons of potatoes a year, and uses for human food, stock food and starch only about 35,000,000 tons. The remainder is converted into alcohol, and used as a power generator for both land and water motors, and for cooking, heating and lighting. The alcohol vapor is burnt like gas in chandeliers and street lamps, and gives a very bright light. In districts distant from mines it is cheaper than coal. It is claimed that a ton of potatoes will generate as much candle-power or horse-power as a ton and a half of anthracite coal.

Substitute for Nickel.
A new substitute for nickel, "Patrick metal," is being placed upon the English market. The feature of this metal is that it is silver-white right through, and retains its bright appearance permanently. The luster does not tarnish with use—in fact, it becomes brighter. It retains a high degree of polish, and will not rust even under the most unfavorable conditions, nor oxidize easily. It is malleable when cold, and can be easily soldered or brazed.—Scientific American.

To Install Electricity.

The Grand Trunk Railway company will substitute electricity for steam in the Sarnia tunnel, and it will install a plant for that purpose to cost \$500,000. The third rail system will be used.

BURNING AN OIL LAKE

LEAKING PIPE CAUSES GREAT LOSS OF PETROLEUM.

Puzzling Question of How to Dispose of It Solved with the Aid of a Match—Vesuvius Reproduced.

San Francisco.—From Los Banos, northeast of San Joaquin, on the Merced wagon road, in California, is one of the most barren and desolate stretches of country imaginable, a level, monotonous land, destitute of shade and covered only with patches of sage brush, between which alkaline wastes glitter in the fierce heat of the sun. Four miles from Los Banos the pipe line of the Standard Oil company cuts across this desert, conveying the fuel oil to the sea. Here a great tank is being built and a flowing artesian well has been developed, which, with the little cluster of buildings and the green things that may soon be expected to spring, are creating an oasis, refreshing to the eye. And here one day recently a remarkable and dramatic spectacle was witnessed.

Somehow the big oil pipe sprang a leak. Buried, as it is, beneath a huge embankment, it was some time before the defect could be located, and meantime the oil was pouring out, welling up through the sands and alkaline earth, expanding from pools into ponds and rivers and from rivers into lakes. Just how much of the black fluid escaped before the pumping could be stopped, miles above, and the fault repaired, will probably never be known, as the Standard Oil does not take the public into its confidence on the subject of its losses any more than on the subject of its profits, but to the unprejudiced observer it would seem that the loss must have run well up toward 100,000 barrels, if not beyond that figure, and worth probably \$35,000. The tarry lake extended very nearly a mile out over the desert.

Then came the puzzling question of how to dispose of the lake of oil. Much stock wanders at large in all this region, and if cattle should walk into the viscous fluid there would be little hope of their survival, while a more serious menace appeared in the shape of possible damage suits preferred by enraged sportsmen who are accustomed to chase the jackrabbit through these wilds. The winter rains could not wash it away. It would take years to dry it down to an asphalt coating, and meantime the chance that some mischievous youngster or careless traveler might ignite the lake, endangering the tank station as well as human lives, suggested immediate peril.

There was only one way out of the difficulty and this was to burn the oil at once. The match was applied and a column of black smoke billowed into the air, masking the red flames that writhed upward. It was as if another Vesuvius had suddenly broken through the desert. All that day and night the fire raged and people for many miles around marveled and wondered. When the flames at length died down they left a baked crust covered with a new alkaline powder, the waste ash of oil, drawn from the bowels of the earth many miles away.

AMERICA A NEW EUROPE.

German Writer Says That This Country Is Gradually Adopting Old World Ideas.

Berlin.—Dr. Wirth, one of Germany's most accomplished publicists, contributes an interesting article to the Tag, entitled "The Way to Rule the World." It is the United States for which, according to Wirth, this future is in store. He follows the course of American history since Jefferson's time, pointing out the inevitableness of it, and that the end will be the domination of all the seven seas. The victory of Roosevelt and of imperialism, he says, is putting the finishing touch to Jefferson's great scheme.

Wirth's conclusion is characteristic. Once, he says, the Americans were ambitious to create a new and better type of men, and now militarism, boundless naval plans, and imperialism are the vogue. After all, he asks, has not old civilization proved itself mightier; has not the old world conquered the new; has not the Europeanizing of America been completed?

PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

Grand Total of Foreign Commerce Largest in Nation's History—Decrease in Exports.

New York.—During the present calendar year the total foreign commerce of the United States seems likely to exceed that of the preceding year. The total exports probably will fall slightly below those of last year, but the grand total of imports and exports combined probably will be the largest in the history of the nation's commerce.

The imports for the 11 months ending with November amount to \$939,000,000, against \$918,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1903, and for the first time in history will exceed \$1,000,000,000 in value for the year. The total of exports for the 11 months ending with November is about \$5,000,000 below the corresponding months of 1903. This slight reduction in exports is due to the falling off in exports of breadstuffs.

Big Animals Disappearing.
The Indian rhinoceros is nearly extinct. There are two specimens in the London Zoological gardens and two on the European continent. Very few are left in a wild state in India and Assam, and unless special measures be taken for their preservation they will soon disappear.

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

TRIVIAL THINGS THE CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES.

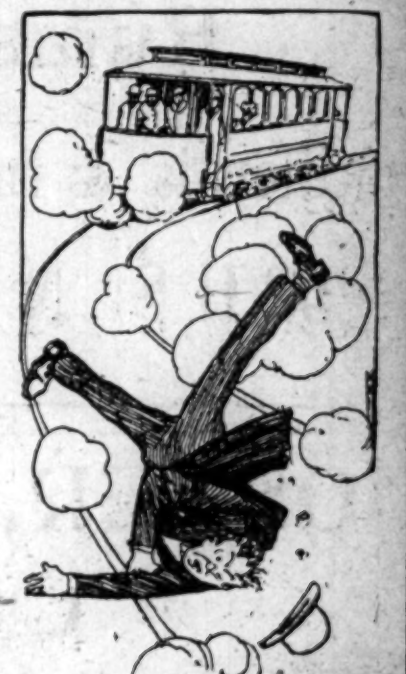
Extracts from the Report of the Society for the Investigation of the Unexpected—Long and Interesting List.

New York.—By its annual report, just submitted, the committee on accidents, of "The Society for the Investigation of the Unexpected" lays marked emphasis on the triviality of the causes producing tragic results and otherwise during the year ending December 1, 1904, says the Herald, of this city.

"Never before," says the committee, "have little things played so prominent a part in the important affairs of this year. A very careful investigation into almost numberless cases has shown that instead of the great passions, love and hate, this year petty things have held the center of the stage."

The committee instances "murders," and, although acknowledging that such happenings do not necessarily come under the title of "unexpected," yet they have thrown this investigation in as good measure so to speak.

"The number of homicides that have been caused by such petty things as cold coffee, burned beefsteak and 'pies such as mother never could have made' are only surpassed by the number they might have caused," says the committee. "There is on record a case in Duquesne, Pa., where the accidental dropping of salt in ice cream resulted in a homicide which broke up a silver wedding. There is another case in which a statement that 'My first wife, Emma,



A STREET CAR CASE. (This Was an Incident of the Past Year in a Western Town.)

"as a wonder at making soup" brought on a calamity.

"There are many cases where a refusal to dance with one man and the acceptance of another man's invitation resulted in an affray. A balky horse brought on a feud in Kentucky, because one of the feudists happened to laugh at the efforts of the other to start the horse. Beans have caused murder this year, and so have grapes and other vegetables and fruits, while the casualty list due to watermelons is very large, principally in the southern states, after dark."

So far as suicides are concerned, the list, the report says, is equally large and trivial. "We lost count of the number of cases of self-destruction because the 'back hair' had become disarranged in public or some portion of the dress had become undone. We hate to think of how many, principally women, have speeded themselves because somebody else was five minutes late, ten minutes late or did not show up at all, or became cold or scornful or argumentative or intoxicated or many other things."

"So far as the lateness is concerned," continues the report, "we have no record of any married man adopting such extreme measures. It is a good thing, or perhaps there would not be any married men."

"Then there is the record of where a street car caused a young man to end all. He was not struck by the car, but in a western town he rode until he espied a young woman of whom he was much enamored. Seeking to make an impressive exit from the car he swung himself gracefully off a rear step to alight on an unsuspected slippery spot. The spectacle of a flying hat, flying heels and eyeglasses, to say nothing of the further act of the slippery spot on the light summer suit, caused the young woman to laugh. Being superstitious, the youth in question went home to do his rash act."

One broken pen caused a similar act. A young man in New Madrid, Miss., took the only pen available to write a note inviting a young woman to accompany him on a moonlight excursion. The pen broke, and there was not another to be had. As a result the young woman received another invitation before the young man could go down town and purchase a new pen.

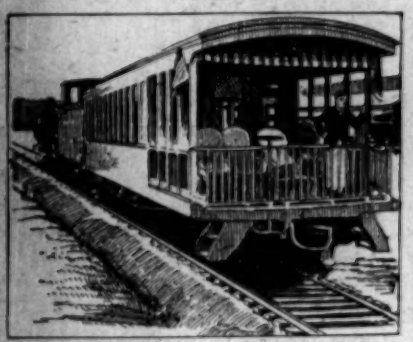
When it comes to accidents the committee fairly revels in small things—gnats, one flea, birds, all kinds of animals, from mice and moles up to goats, they say caused troubles of the unexpected kind all summer. A sunbonnet, a flirtatious young woman, one bumblebee, a dress suit case, an innocent Berkshire pig, many puppies, a picture frame, a strand of blonde hair (not domestic), the cough of a boy in church, seven poll parrots, the wink of an eye, a garden snake, a tadpole and eelwig. The committee grew tired of noting bananas and orange skins, to say nothing of the slippery gangplank, the sensitive boat, the broken oar made and the tin can.

PANAMA CANAL PLANS.

Expected That Chief Engineer Wallace Will Recommend a Thirty-Foot Level Channel.

Washington.—Not a sea-level Panama canal, but a canal with locks, and so constructed that it may be converted into a tide-water canal at any time without obstruction of traffic from ocean to ocean, says Walter Wellman, in a special dispatch from here to the Chicago Record-Herald. This is the Panama project now in highest favor with Chief Engineer Wallace, members of the canal commission and leading public men who have given careful attention to the isthmian problem.

In all the world to-day there is no other engineering problem one-half so



ENGINEER WALLACE'S TRAIN. (Inspection Car in Which Daily Inspections of the Canal Work Are Being Made.)

interesting as the canal problem at Panama. There are four suggested solutions:

1. A lock canal with the high level 50 feet above the sea; cost about \$200,000,000; time required, eight or nine years.

2. A lock canal with the high level 60 feet above the sea; cost about \$225,000,000; time required, ten years.

3. A lock canal with the high level 30 feet above the sea; cost about \$250,000,000; time required 12 years.

4. A sea-level canal, with a tide lock at the Pacific end; cost about \$300,000,000; time required, 15 years.

It is the third plan that is likely to be adopted, though as to this nothing is as yet settled. This alternative is favored for one very substantial and seemingly almost controlling reason, namely:

A canal with a 30-foot level may at any time be converted into a sea-level canal without interruption to traffic. This is not true of the 60-foot level, nor of the 50-foot level.

This is true partly on account of the height of the summit level above the sea and partly because of the following physical conditions:

For a canal a 60-foot or 50-foot level, the waters of the Chagres river are to be impounded to form Lake Bohio, which will be a part of the navigable channel.

For a sea-level canal the waters of the Chagres must be disposed of by drainage into the Pacific.

For a lock canal with a 30-foot level the Chagres must be treated precisely as if a sea-level canal were to be made. So that the high-level plans and the low-level or tide-water plans divide into two distinct groups. If either of the high levels be decided upon the canal must forever remain a lock canal. To construct a tide-water canal afterward would really be a new work—either a wholly new cutting or an interruption of traffic for five or six years.

SOME EXPENSIVE FOOTWEAR

A London Woman Has Her Shoes Ornamented with Costly Gems.

London.—Probably the most remarkable shoes ever produced within recent times were those worn at a function in London the other day by a lady well known in society. In keeping with a gorgeous gown, which is said to have cost a fabulous sum, she wore a pair of



A HIGH SHOE. (It Is One of a Pair Worn by a Society Woman of London.)

shoes that were literally covered with flashing jewels—diamonds, rubies and pearls. The style of decoration was of a remarkably striking character. Five hundred dollars was the price of each shoe.

Such decoration of shoes is a return to the fashion of the middle ages, when extravagance and gaudy display were the chief characteristic pertaining to footwear, in common with other things.

"Burned" by Cold.

Intense cold, as is well known, burns—if we may use the term—like heat. If a "drop" of air at a temperature of 180 degrees below zero were placed upon the hand it would have the same effect as would the same quantity of molten steel or lead. Everyone who has the care of horses ought to know the pain inflicted by placing a frosted bit in a horse's mouth. It burns like hot iron.

Big Peach Crop.
Owing to the exceptional rains the last season, the Colorado peach crop was larger than ever. The Ashenfelter ranch, near Montrose, alone shipped more than 30,000 boxes this season; 2,500 boxes having been packed on the ranch in one day.

Sunday School Membership.
Over 12,000,000 persons are enrolled in the Sunday schools of the country. In public schools the enrollment is over 12,000,000, or only 3,000,000 more.

A New Book

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly \$1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is \$1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a personal service to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.
A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.

The Wheels of Providence.
The Coming of Shiloh.
A Throne of Glory.
Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.

Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.
The Divine—Humanity.
The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation.

The Seven Seals.
Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

Enology on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D.
The Religious Status of the Negro.

National Perils.
The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.

Robert G. Shaw.
The Religious and Secular Press Compared.

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HAGERSTOWN, *10.05 a.m. and *5.00 p.m.

BOYD and way points, *8.35, *9.15 a.m., *11.15, *5.30, *6.00 p.m.
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AGED BELL FOUNDRY

LONDON HAS ONE THAT IS SEVERAL CENTURIES OLD.

Founded in 1570 It Is Still Turning Out Work for Cathedrals and Churches of the British Empire.

London.—This city has a bell foundry in Whitechapel road, founded in 1570 where the big bells are still made. A peal of eight bells for the Rochester cathedral was turned out a few days ago. Two are entirely new, the treble and second bell. Four, which were cast originally in 1635, 1663, 1695, and the fourth having no date, have been made over. Two of the old bells, cast in 1712 and 1824, have been retained. The industry calls for superior workmanship. To be a successful bell founder one requires not only to be a good musician and mechanic, but he must also be a practical metallurgist and possess some of the qualifications of an architect. To be able to cast and tune a bell in consonance with others of the peal, one must have a precise musical ear, and as bell metal is a mixture of copper and tin (the latter being somewhat less than a fourth of the whole weight), it would be ruinous if the bellfounder were not an expert.

But the onerous duties of the bell-founder do not end there. He has to make the bell wheels and fittings, and in order to appreciate the strength of the belfry in which the bells are to be rung, he must have a good knowledge of architecture. And still further to insure success he must be a bell-ringer. All these attributes are to be found at the foundry where the great bell of Westminster, the largest ever cast in London; the great bell of Montreal cathedral, the largest ever shipped; "Great Peter" of York Minster; "Great Tom" of Lincoln cathedral; the clock bells of St. Paul's (the hour bell ringing since 1709); "Bow Bells" of Cheapside, and a host of others, had their origin.

The industry is a most interesting one in all its branches. To begin with the casting of large bells, the shape of the bell is a vital factor. It is its soul. Although the shape has not changed perceptibly for hundreds of years, yet to the eye of the expert the advance of science can be seen. The first difficulty is to get the shape true. That done, the tone will be true.

To bring this about an iron mold is made and lined with loam, giving the exact shape of the outside of the bell



POURING THE METAL INTO A MOLD. It is a More Delicate Operation Than is Easily Apparent.

required. It is mathematically correct, and inside this mold or frame is built a core of brickwork with a lining of loam on the top. The core and lining is so manipulated that space is left for the exact thickness of the bell. The next step is to place the mold in a loam pit. The loam, which is in the vicinity of the furnace in which the metal is mixed and melted, must be absolutely dry. Wet or damp, an explosion will occur. The mold is then buried with the exception of the orifice to which the metal is drawn from the furnace. When the mold is full, a pool of molten metal is left on the top of the pit, so as to obviate the mischief of making an unsound head to the bell. A bell in cooling contracts and the greater thickness of the base draws the metal away from the upper part; hence the necessity for the pool of metal.

When the metal is cooled, the mold is taken from the pit and the extraneous parts cut off from the head. If necessary, it is then tuned. In the case of the Rochester peal, the bells were cast to act in unison with the old or tenor bell, which has been doing duty for some 80 years. If the new bell happens to be too sharp, it is placed on the tuning machine, head downward. This machine works in a circle and cuts metal from the inside of the bell. This process is continued until the correct note has been obtained. A bell can be sharpened only by cutting it down, but this is rarely resorted to.

Next comes the fitting of the tongue or clapper. This is a delicate operation. The staple is first forged, then the clapper and its stem are welded together, and the lot fitted in with mathematical precision. In the forge the steel frames are also made.

The bell is then fitted with a wheel and head stock. The wheels are made in two halves of English oak, and as in other parts of the foundry, everything is English, a circumstance all the more remarkable when scarcely an Englishman is to be found in the surrounding district.

Church of Solid Coral.
A church of solid coral is a curiosity of the Isle of Mahe. This island, rising 3,000 feet, is the highest of the Seychelles group in the Indian ocean, and its buildings are all from square blocks hewn from massive coral and glistening like white marble.

SHELTERED BY SNOWHOUSE

Washington Switchman Builds Eskimo Domicile to Protect Himself from Cold.

Washington.—The small boy of Washington, whose favorite vocation, when the storm king has spread a mantle of white over everything, is to build houses and redoubts and snow men, will need to take lessons from the builder of the house of snow which has been standing at the corner of First and B streets northeast.

Charles K. Allen, who has been the switchman at that corner for the electric railway companies during the past



UNIQUE SNOW HOUSE.
(Built by a Street Railway Switchman in Washington.)

four years, began the erection of the house from snow which he shoveled from the switch in his charge. After the snow had been heaped the desired height the room was scooped out with a spade.

Mr. Allen built a similar house last year, but it was not so large as this one, which is nine feet high and 52 feet in circumference on the outside and 18 feet on the inside. The walls are three feet thick.

An Eskimo with a desire for the comfort of his family could hardly have made it more completely serviceable. Beginning at the door opening and completing the circle of the house there is a low seat where five or six persons could sit in comfort.

The small boys of the neighborhood come and stand about and gaze at the house with longing desire for one like it, and ply the switchman as to how he came to build his house of snow, how long will it last and innumerable other questions, which are answered good naturedly.

On the dome of the snow creation stars and stripes float from three staffs and over the door is a horseshoe, for good luck to those who enter.

Mr. Allen built the house as a protection from the wind—a place where he can seek shelter when he is not busy turning the switch, and he has found it well adapted to his purpose.

There are several signs tacked upon the outside walls—perhaps by the "small boy." They are "Steamfitter wanted," "Room for rent," etc.

There is another snow house, built by a switchman, doubtless, near the junction of Indiana avenue and First street, where the cars of the Capital Traction company pass around the curve to and from the B. & O. depot.

ATTEND SENATE IN AUTOS

Platt, Kean, Allison, Spooner and Other Prominent Lights Enjoy Machines.

Washington.—Representative Sibley is not the only man at the capitol who can give his friends and cronies an automobile ride. For years his newest and most powerful machine, flying up or down Pennsylvania avenue, and climbing or descending Capitol hill, freighted with such choice spirits as Speaker Cannon and Representative Hemenway, has been familiar to the



SENATOR KEAN.
(One of the Automobile Enthusiasts of the Capital.)

populace. Often Sibley himself is at the wheel guiding the motor through the mazes of street cars and other local traffic.

But the senate also comprises in its august membership the owner of an automobile, says the Post. He, too, takes his intimates back and forth daily. The automobile of Senator Kean comes down out of the residential section of the northwest as regularly as the senate's days of meeting roll around. On the way, as a rule, he picks up Senators Platt, of Connecticut; Allison, and Spooner, all of whom reside at one hotel. And along late in the afternoon all four, sooner or later, gravitate to the room of the committee on relations with Cuba, where Senator Platt, until a few days ago, was presiding as chairman. With that as a rendezvous, the quartette proceed to the vehicle, snorting and puffing under the great port cochere of the senate, and are whirled uptown to their apartments.

WORK OF AN OLD MAN

AGED PHYSICIAN BUILDS A MINIATURE HOUSE.

Remarkable Skill Shown in Novel Piece of Mechanism—It Weighs Eleven Ounces and Contains 56 Pieces of Perfect Furniture.

York, Pa.—A miniature house of six rooms, 4 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, weighing 11 ounces, and containing 56 pieces of perfect furniture, some of which weigh less than a grain, has been viewed by over 50 Yorkers at the home of H. A. Johnson, of this city, within the past few days. The tiny home was constructed by Mr. Johnson's brother, Dr. L. D. Johnson, of Kennett square, who is nearly 76 years of age, and who has just returned to his home after visiting his relatives here.

The house is a frame structure, built on the cottage style. It has a frontage of 3 1/2 inches and extends back 4 1/2 inches. It is 2 1/2 stories high and has 22 windows. The structure is of hard wood; the outer walls are of cherry, the window frames of black walnut, and the sash of white maple. The front door is of mahogany, has a window in the upper half and a marble step beneath. A colonial porch adorns the front and has an artistic railing between the columns. A balcony projects from the second-story front and a door opens out upon it from within. There is a little portico on the south side, made of Norway maple, with turned columns, and has a railing on two sides. A door from this leads into the parlor. A delicate serpentine cornice of white wood extends up the gables and along the eaves, front and rear.

Two little chimneys deck the roof and three rustic chairs the front porch, which present a homelike and pleasing picture. The inside walls of the building are made separate from the outside and can be withdrawn at pleasure, so as to expose the interior with its household and kitchen furniture. The first floor is divided into a parlor, dining-room and kitchen. From the dining-room a flight of stairs, made after the modern plan, ascends to the second story. They are fitted off with handrail, balusters and newel post. In the parlor is a fireplace and a mantel on which stands a little clock. On the partition hang two little mahogany picture frames that contain the miniature portraits of the doctor and his wife.

The second floor is divided into two bed chambers and bathroom. The floors are covered with carpets and the rooms embellished with tiny furniture, over 50 pieces in all. These are all put together by mortise and tenon, and the entire work was done without the aid of glasses. The house and contents weigh 11 ounces, and the furniture alone tips the beam at less than half an ounce. Some of the little chairs weigh less than a grain each. Over 20 different kinds of wood enter into the construction of the house and fixtures, some of which are rare and very ancient.

The author of this novel piece of mechanism declares he would not duplicate the same for 100 gold dollars.

REJECTS OFFICIAL CENSUS.

Leader of Church Federation of New York Estimates Population at 4,000,000.

New York.—In a publication by the Federation of Churches and Christian organizations in New York city its executive secretary, Rev. Walter Laidlaw, places the population of the city on June 1, 1904, at a minimum of 3,945,907, against the estimate of 3,809,117, as given by the federal census bureau. Mr. Laidlaw said:

"The federation has scrutinized the method of the census, with the result that it cannot accept its figures for this city. The method employed by the federal census bureau would have made the population of New York in 1900 but 3,103,130, while it actually was 3,247,072 greater. The same method would make the population in 1910 only 3,257,788 larger than it was in 1900.

"By our computations the minimum increase by 1910 is placed at 1,275,201. It is shown that New York city grew in 1870-1880 29.3 per cent; in 1880-1890, 39.1 per cent; in 1890-1900, 37.1 per cent. The federation, while rejecting the federal census bureau figures, believes its own figures are a minimum. It would, therefore, put the population of New York on January 1, 1905, at more than 4,000,000 people."

PATENT ON HEAT BLANKET

Alsatian Perfects a Unique Light Covering Which Will Keep Out the Cold.

Paris.—There is hope for the man or woman who cannot manage to keep warm during cold weather. An Alsatian engineer, Camille Herrgott, has invented a blanket which is always warm and takes no notice of the weather.

The heat is furnished by five electric wires of special construction, woven into the material and heated by a small battery. The blanket cannot possibly take fire, as the wires would break before the heat became sufficient to cause that.

Mr. Herrgott is patenting his blanket in America and Canada, for he believes he will gain a fortune there, especially in the northwest and west, by the manufacture and sale of the blankets in these regions.

A Strong Argument.

A woman narrowly escaped being burned to death in St. Louis the other day because she was so fat that the firemen couldn't get her through a window. Here is another strong argument in favor of the sylph-like form.

FARMER FOOLED LAWYERS.

Agriculturist Finds Himself Able to Qualify as an Expert on Railway Construction.

Sandusky, O.—Hoist on their own petard, caught like Johnnie and Willie in the joke trap they had set for "Foxy Grandpa," was the fate of attorneys in court when they sought to qualify a farmer as an expert witness on locomotive construction and sparks arresters. He fooled them by qualifying and the mirth that had been displayed by the lobby was turned into surprise.

P. J. Miller is the plaintiff in an action against a railway company to secure \$1,600 damages alleged to have been sustained by a fire. He is a farmer. He holds that the blaze which damaged his property was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive.

Everybody in the courtroom smiled when the attorneys for the railway company sought to qualify the agriculturist as an expert witness on railway and rolling stock construction. "Will you qualify?" asked the legal lights.

"Assuredly," replied Miller.

Miller was sworn and his testimony was accepted as that of an expert. The reason? He showed that he had started as a shop boy in the shops of the old Mad River railroad, in this city, had risen to the position of engineer, and later had become master mechanic of the Central railroad of Georgia, master mechanic of the National Railway of Mexico, and general manager of the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass railway. Then he had retired to a farm in this county. His testimony was accepted.

BARS MEN AT HER BURIAL.

Spinster Provides in Will That Women Must Drive Hearse, Fill Grave and Officiate.

Dillsboro, Ind.—As a result of disappointment in love and a determination never to recognize men in any business or social relation, Miss Sarah Jackson, living in the St. Leon neighborhood, just north of this place, has provided in her will that only women shall act at her funeral.

The will provides that the driver of the hearse must be a woman, the pallbearers must be women, and even those who fill the grave after the coffin is lowered must be of the gentler sex.

Money is set apart to meet all necessary expenses, but none of it is to go to men if women can be found to discharge the duties.

Miss Jackson has lived in the St. Leon neighborhood for many years, and it is said that in that time she has never spoken to a man, her antipathy to the sex being so pronounced that she will not purchase goods of them at the store. She was disappointed in love more than 40 years ago, and during that time has had no communication with men. She has long been regarded as very peculiar, but the fact that she is carrying her aversion to men even to the grave is a surprise to her friends.

UNIQUE PAPER TO SUSPEND

Organ Published in the Indian Language for the Cherokee Nation Will Soon Quit.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Cherokee Advocate, the only paper in the world printed in the Indian language, will cease publication with its issue of March 4, 1905, at which time the tribal government of the Cherokee Indians will come to an end. It is published at Tahlequah and circulates among the Indians of the Cherokee nation. It is printed half in English and half in Cherokee. There are living only five men who are able to set the Cherokee type for the newspaper. They are T. W. Foreman, Gail Starr, George Wofford, Joe Sequiche and D. E. Smallwood.

The Advocate's editor and manager never has to worry about business. The paper is a national institution, the Creek house of kings passing an appropriation every year for its support. It is distributed free to the full-blooded Cherokees, who cannot read English. One thousand copies are sent to them weekly. In addition to this, there are hundreds of copies sent out over the United States as curiosities. The paper was established in 1844.

GIANT STONE ON HIS GRAVE

Monolith Is Placed Over Remains of Sir Henry Stanley, the Great Explorer.

London.—After a long search over the wilds of Dartmoor, a monolith—12 feet long, 4 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, and weighing six tons—which has defied the effacing fingers of time and tempest, has been found to stand at the head of Sir H. M. Stanley's grave at Pirbright.

Lady Stanley desired to obtain a stone "fashioned by the ages, tempered and colored by time, and untouched by man." Such a stone was discovered on a farm, lying recumbent on the borders of a natural roadway. Three of its faces had been exposed for uncounted generations. The difficulties of its removal from Devonshire were considerable, but they were eventually overcome, and it now stands in the quiet village churchyard, a fitting tribute to the memory of the great explorer.

The inscription bears not only the name so familiar to Englishmen, but the words "Buia Matari" ("the rock breaker") indicate the title he bore in Darkest Africa.

The Final Owner.

It is safe to say that when the Japanese and the Russians are all through the final owner of the 203-Meter hill will be the Port Arthur gas trust.

MARVELOUS MACHINE

INSTRUMENT THAT TRANSMITS 40,000 WORDS AN HOUR.

Telegrams Turned Out from Machine in Writing—Photography Aids Process of Recording Letters.

London.—The average person can write about 30 to 35 words a minute. A good typist can turn out about double that amount.

There was exhibited at a hotel here the other day a telegraph instrument that can transmit messages and write them out in the most legible of handwriting at the rate of more than 40,000 words an hour.

This is the latest, and it would seem, the greatest marvel of electric telegraphy.

The fastest telegraphic instrument at present in operation is the Wheatstone automatic, which transmits telegrams from city to city at the rate of 200 to 250 words a minute. But messages when sent by this system still have to be translated from the Morse telegraphic language into ordinary language, and this can be done only at ordinary writing speed. The new Polak-Virag telegraph instrument transmits messages at nearly four times the speed, and delivers them direct from the instrument written in the plainest of ordinary copy book handwriting.

How it is done is a technical marvel that takes an electrical expert to grasp completely, but roughly simplified the system is a commonplace.

First, the message to be transmitted is converted into telegraphic dots and dashes on a perforator that looks like an ordinary typewriter. This perforator punches in a slip of paper a complicated series of holes that correspond in electrical impulses to the form of letters.

By passing this slip over a series of cylinders, electric waves find their way through the prepared holes, quick as a lightning flash, and are transmitted instantaneously to the other end of the wire, however far it is, and come out in the same sequence in which they entered. The manner in which the letters are recorded is the marvel.

Photography is called in. The electric waves are conveyed to a little mirror, and they make the mirror move in two directions—horizontal and vertical. Electric light is focused on the mirror, and then directed from it to a slip of sensitized paper.

The mirror moves only about the hundredth part of a millimeter, and the exposure of the sensitized paper is only about the thousandth part of a second, but the lightning flash is quicker, and, though the eye cannot follow the writing, yet it appears plain as a pikestaff, and without the possibility of an error, at the rate of almost 15 words a second.

The two motions—vertical and horizontal—with the motion of the paper being drawn before the finger of light, supply all the motions of handwriting. It produced slowly they would, of course, be angular, but the speed makes them practically curved. Developing and fixing the photographed message takes ten seconds, so that the written message is received ten seconds later than its transmission.

The system is so fast that it is really ahead of the age. Very few towns, let alone individuals, want to telegraph 40,000 words an hour. Indeed, Austria-Hungary, the home of the inventors, while enthusiastically indorsing the invention, could not make use of it, because no two telegraph offices in the empire have enough work to keep it going. They would have to save up telegrams for a week to keep the instrument going ten minutes.

It ought to prove of immense value in transmitting speeches from out-of-the-way places, where few wires exist.

SONG CONVERTS A THIEF.

Turns from Salvation Army Lassies and Makes Restitution to Victims of Robberies.

Pottsville, Pa.—Salvation Army street singers are credited with having induced Lester R. Curry, a self-acquainted thief, to change his mode of life. Some weeks ago a stolen watch was sent to police headquarters, with a note urging its return to an address in the suburb. The note was signed "Thief."

The other day Michael Grippie, who had been absent from home, returned. Chief Davies found him at the address and turned the watch over to him. He fully identified it as his property, and said the watch was stolen from his home by a peddler answering Curry's description.

The police had found that the man who signed himself "Thief" was registered as Curry at a hotel here. He was seen a short time before he sent the note to turn from the street singers, to whom he was listening, with tears dropping from his eyes.

Deep Diamond Mines.

Prof. Henry Miers is lecturing to a London audience recently, and there is no knowledge of the depths to which the South African diamond mines can be worked. The deeper they go the richer they become. Work can be carried on now to a depth of 2,500 feet and it is thought that it might be continued to a depth of 5,000 feet or even 10,000 feet if engineering difficulties could be overcome.

Sea Lion Kills Octopus.

The keeper of the lighthouse near Crescent City, Cal., reports a battle between a sea lion and an octopus. The octopus wound its tentacles around the lion's body, but the lion bit them off one after the other and ate them. Other lions then helped to dispose of the octopus' carcass.

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Rare Books Sold.

New York.—Two of the rarest books in the collection of Americana made by the late Bishop John Hurst have just been sold at auction. One was a copy of the Mohawk prayer book, printed in this city by William Bradford in 1715. It brought \$1,300. The other was a copy of the second edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, and it sold for \$410.

Young Girl in Penitentiary.

Huntington, W. Va.—Pearl Smith, aged ten, who has served a number of years in the state reform school, was the other afternoon sentenced by Judge Matthews to serve five years in the penitentiary for stealing a 25-cent pair of suspenders from the residence of Nimrod Elliott. Five years is the minimum sentence in such a case.

Twins Divorced from Twins.

Springfield, O.—Alvin and Alva Buskies, two brothers, were granted divorces from twin sisters in a local court here the other day.

The Reason.

A man in New Jersey says he has not slept a wink for ten years. Mosquitoes?

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AND HAIR TONIC

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725 Seventh Street, N. W., between
G and H,
Washington, D. C.

Now that we are on the threshold of another Christmas, is it not about time to make up your mind what to buy for your loved ones? Some people wait until the last minute to buy their Christmas things. A bad plan. Not but that we can satisfy you, or rather that you can satisfy yourself here at any time. But 'tis better to come before the rush. The selection is easier, and then the prices are no greater now. Jewelry of tasteful design is here in abundance.

My Christmas line this year embraces Diamond Rings, Diamond Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Ladies' Watch Chains, Necklaces, Pendants, Link Bracelets, Gold and Silver Watches, Fobs, Studs, Fountain Pens, Desk Sets, Collar Buttons, Desk Clocks, Shaving Sets, Mirrors, Military Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes Mirrors, Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, Ink Bottles, Powder Puffs and Cases, Jewel Cases, etc.

CUT GLASS.
Is always appropriate at the Christmas season. There is something about its glitter and beauty and brightness which makes it appeal to those of refined tastes. There is a vast difference in Cut Glass qualities and patterns. I am showing only the kind you will be wise in buying. The right value is in each piece for the money you pay for it.



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The largest assortment in the city of High Grade Rosaries in Solid Gold, Solid Silver, Pearl, Amethyst, Crystal, Garnet, Emerald, Jade, Opal, Sapphire, Turquoise, Jasper, etc.

PRAYER BOOKS.

The Handsomest in the City. Religious Medals in Gold and Silver: Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, St. Anthony, St. Aloysius, etc. Solid Gold Sacred Heart Medals in great variety.

SILVER.

Tea Sets, Coffee, Sets, Water Sets, Chafing Dishes, Pudding Dishes, Soup Tureens, Butter Dishes, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Sugar Shells, Fish Sets, Carving Sets, Oyster Forks, Orange Spoons, Sardine Forks, Tomato Servers, Berry Sets, Gravy Ladles, Souvenir Spoons, Chocolate Spoons, Cut Bowls, etc., etc.

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Imported Metlach and Munich Steins, Brownies, Clocks, etc. Novelties in Umbrellas, Gold, Silver, and French Grey. Rich Designs.

CLOCKS.

Brass Clocks, Porcelain Clocks, Enameled Clocks, Gilt Clocks, Alarm Clocks. Each style will make an appropriate Christmas present.

Don't be misled by the "fake" discounts offered you by the Installment Jewelry Houses. The prices of these places are fully 50 per cent higher than the legitimate jeweler. They advertise a discount of 25 per cent and yet with the fake discount offered you their prices are 25 per cent higher than you would buy the same goods in a legitimate store. Goods laid by for the Holidays. Come now and avoid the rush.

Respectfully yours,

E. VOIGT.

LOUVRE GLOVE COMPANY.
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Gloves Make The Best Gifts

NOTHING pleases the ladies as much as to receive a fine pair of Louvre gloves for Xmas. Here you select from the biggest and finest stock of gloves in the city. Every pair is fully guaranteed. Gloves and other articles neatly boxed free.

LADIES GLOVES 69c.

This is the regular \$1 value. A very dressy and smart glove—well made and fit perfectly. Just a leader with us at this price.

Ladies' and Men's Extra Fine Gloves, in all sizes and styles, including light shades for evening wear—a very stunning \$1.00 glove; our special leader \$1.00

Ladies' Very Fine Evening and Walking Gloves, with the short and long fingers, very mannish effect—the most popular \$1.50 glove we have ever sold at

GIFT NECKWEAR.

Another useful gift thing. We call especial attention to our line of Ladies' Neckpieces at 25c. and 49c. All the newest effects in dainty laces and embroideries. Imported novelties from \$1 up.

HAT PINS & BELTS.
Still another useful suggestion for the ladies. We've a very fine line of Hat Pins, in all the latest novelties—imported ones, the kind that are not shown elsewhere—50c. and 75c.

Ladies' Belts, in silk and leather effects—new designs, direct copies from imported ones—the very swellest thing seen hereabouts—regular \$1.00 values—our special offering... 50c

GIFT HOSIERY.

A serviceable gift—a useful one. As a special Xmas offering we are selling our regular 75c. qualities in Ladies Black and Embroidered Effect Hose, our special leader, three pairs neatly \$1.50 boxed, for...

We invite your inspection of our Ladies' Waist Department—the very newest creations—direct imported novelties. A beautiful waist at... \$5.50

Louvre Glove Co., 931 F St.

HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.
Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the



human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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We will teach, free of charge, plain sewing—instructions will be given to encourage young women to seek the more technical points in sewing. Lessons day and evening. For further particulars call and see the principal, Mrs. L. R. Clark, 1200 U street, N. W., phone North 1258 F. Dressmaking parlor, 1930 14th street, N. W. All kinds of mending.

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Philadelphia	2.14 p.m.
Baltimore (Mt. Royal)	4.14 "
Baltimore (Camden)	4.30 "
Washington	5.30 "
Ar. Chicago (next day)	5.30 "

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6 Cups & Saucers	60 cts.
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